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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

A STREET CAR SLAUGHTER.

DEATH-DEALING WRECK ON THE CARNEGIE BRANCH OF THE WEST END LINES.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

AT MIDNIGHT THREE WERE DEAD AND TWELVE OTHERS WOUNDED.

CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

HOW THE CAR PLUNGED INTO A GULLEY NEAR THE OLD STONE TAVERN.

THE DISASTER IN DETAIL.

OF THE FIFTEEN PERSONS ON THE RUNAWAY CAR NONE WERE UNHURT.

A MOTORMAN'S BRAVERY.

Touching Incidents of the Dreadful Occasion and the Quick Work of Rescue.

THE CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

One of the most serious street car accidents in the history of the city occurred about 6:30 o'clock last evening on the Carnegie division of the West End electric line, as a result of car No. 56 running away. The car at the time of the accident contained 15 passengers, all of whom were killed or injured more or less seriously. Some of the injured will die:

List of the Dead.

JACOB HEISEL, saloonkeeper, Carnegie.

GEORGE ROTHEMUND, furniture dealer, Carnegie.

MRS. M. L. BISHOP, 1509 Carson street.

The Injured.

O. A. BALDWIN, Youngsville, Warren county, Pa., skull fractured and internally injured; will probably die; at Homeopathic hospital.

MISS M. J. LAUGHLIN, 309 Atwood street Oakland; scalp wound; wounds dressed at Homeopathic hospital and taken home. Miss Laughlin is a clerk in the money registry division of the postoffice.

MISS PEARL HORN, home at Beaver Falls; visiting Miss Laughlin; scalp wound; she was taken to the home of Miss Laughlin.

UNKNOWN BOY, about 6 years of age, supposed to be James, son of Michael Foley; at Homeopathic hospital; scalp wound about 10 inches long, left wrist broken and severe internal injuries; will probably recover, but left hand useless.

WILLIAM GUY, Crafton, slightly injured from bruises and cuts about the body and head.

MRS. MICHAEL FOLEY, West End, severe cuts about the head, internally injured, and recovery doubtful.

MRS. KATIE FOLEY, Main street, West End, several severe cuts about head and injured internally.

MICHAEL FOLEY, head badly cut, two fingers off and badly bruised about body.

HENRY STILTS, aged 16, head cut and face badly bruised.

PROF. ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, of the Pittsburg academy, resides at Crafton, left leg badly lacerated and suffering from loss of blood. Surgeons hope to save injured limb.

ALBERT McGUIRE, conductor, badly bruised about body and cuts on head; lives at 15 Welsh way, Southside.

GEORGE WADDLES, motorman, Carnegie; hands and face cut, and body bruised; not seriously.

Scene of the Disaster.

The accident occurred near the old "Stone Tavern," just outside the city limits beyond the West End, at a culvert situated at the middle of a compound curve in the road near the foot of a steep grade about a mile and half long. Miss Laughlin noticed that the car was running at a tremendous speed, and spoke to the motorman about its danger. He had not apprised the passengers before that he was unable to control the car, but after Miss Laughlin had spoken he shouted to the passengers to lie down on the floor, as the brake rod had broken and he could not stop the car. The car struck the curve with a swaying motion, jumped the track, rolled over the south track, and rolling again, fell bottom up, with the wheels and motor on top, at the base of the culvert. The shock and confusion were rendered more terrifying by the darkness. When the trolley left the wire, and before the dismayed passengers could make any efforts to extricate themselves, the floor of the car gave way under the weight of the running gear, and it crashed through, falling upon those who were caught in the car, severely injuring some who were not before badly hurt. Those who had landed at the ends of the car when it made the fearful plunge, escaped injury, excepting bruises and cuts caused by the rolling of the car and broken glass, which was showered over them.

The accident is altogether without parallel in the history of rapid transit by street railways in this city, and so far as could be learned in the hurry and excitement surrounding the scene of the accident last night it was due to one of those failures of equipment that may or may not have been unavoidable, and for which it is difficult to hold anybody directly responsible.

The Car's Fearful Fall.

The scenes about the place of the accident were distressing in the extreme. Almost the moment the car was thrown over the embankment and shattered by the fall people began to gather, and the work of rescue began. John Ainsworth, who resides near the spot, was standing on a hill overlooking the ravine at the time the car made its dreadful descent. He was one of the first to reach the place. What he saw can best be told in his own words:

"I saw the car as it turned the bend, and I knew by the frantic movements made by the motorman that something had happened. The trolley pole swung in all directions, occasionallly touching the wire, and causing sparks to fly. When directly beneath me the car leaped the track, rolled for a minute over the pavement, and then jumped into the ravine. There was a mighty crash as the glass, wood and iron shattered, for the heavy truck was on the top, and it crushed the weaker material to splinters.

"I hurried to the spot. Other people in the neighborhood were running there. One woman ran clear into the West End, screaming for help and attracting general attention to the scene of the accident. A great crowd soon congregated, and the work of taking out the wounded and removing the dead and helpless was already begun. Picks and shovels were used to clear away the debris, and the dead bodies and the living injured were out in a short time. The sufferings of those underneath the mass of wreckage can be imagined. One woman turned to her rescuers and smilingly thanked them, but most of the rescued were moaning with pain or crying from excitement. Soon the hospital ambulances arrived. The dead were brought to the morgue, and the injured who were not taken away in carriages were sent to the hospitals."

The home of H. Handmaker, which is directly across the way from the scene of accident, was thrown open for the relief of the sufferers. In there some painful sights were witnessed as the injured lay waiting to be carried away.

Motorman George Waddles turned to one of the sufferers, saying brokenly:

"I tried to save you all, and clung to my post as long as I could."

He also asked if the conductor stuck to the car. One of the passengers related that Conductor McGuire rushed into the car just before it leaped the track, shouting, "Lay down on the floor." The passengers did so, and he was at the bottom of the heap when the car turned over the hill.

The conductor's bravery was spoken of by other passengers who were conscious of their surroundings. They attribute his thoughtfulness to the fact that more lives were not sacrificed.

Katie Foley, the 20-month-old infant of the unfortunate West End family, was saved through the thoughtfulness of her mother. When the car left the track the child was thrown through a window. She was cut on the head and face, but not seriously.

It is said that a boy named Harry White was also on the car when it started down the deep grade, but he jumped before the accident happened.

About the Unfortunates.

Professor Alexander Phillips is a teacher in the Pittsburg academy, Fourth avenue and Liberty, and was recently principal of the schools of Chartiers township; he is at the Mercy hospital.

Miss Minnie J. Laughlin was private secretary to J. S. McKean during that gentleman's term as postmaster, and has since been a clerk in the registry division of the postoffice. Miss Horn was visiting Miss Laughlin, and the two young ladies had been visiting friends at Crafton.

Michael Foley, whose wife, daughter and little son were all injured, is a brother of Patrick Foley, the West End contractor and Democratic politician, and is well known in the part of the city in which he resides. The little son of Mr. Foley was gathered up by Dr. E. G. Husler, of Carnegie, who wrapped him in his overcoat and brought him to the Homeopathic hospital, where his injuries were attended to. He told Dr. Husler his name is "Harry." At 12:30 o'clock this morning he was resting easy.

O. A. Baldwin was visiting friends here, and lives at Youngsville, Warren county. His injuries are serious. He is a man about 50 years of age, and had not regained consciousness at a late hour last night; his recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. M. L. Bishop was accompanied by her 12-year-old daughter, who was but slightly injured and could not find her mother in the darkness. Being alarmed and confused by the commotion which followed she took the first car bound to the city and went home. Her father was engaged in conversation with Martin Frank, ex-building inspector, when she entered. Her father asked where her mother was. She related that an accident had occurred and she had been unable to find her mother, and thought she had come home, having lost her in the commotion. Mr. Bishop at once started for the scene of the accident, and not being able to get any information of his wife, was told that an unknown woman had been killed and the body taken to the morgue. It was suggested that his wife had perhaps gone home or would be found at one of the hospitals, but that he had better stop at the morgue on his way home. He did so, and there met his wife's brother, who recognized the unknown as his sister and the missing wife.

One woman who was in the accident refused to tell her name, but said she resides on Elekley street, East End. Quite a pathetic conversation occurred between her and the motorman in Mrs. Handmaker's house. The motorman, anxious to prove that he stuck to his post until the last, had all his statements substantiated by her.

Mrs. Handmaker said she was looking out of the window at the time the accident occurred. She saw him working at the brake, and says she didn't understand what a courageous thing he was doing until after the car had gone over with him. In the big crowd that gathered during the night the praise for the bravery of the two men was on every lip. The conductor, so the passengers told their rescuers, had difficulty in keeping the women in their seats. He stood at the door refusing to allow any to pass. Otherwise it is believed many of them would have leaped from the car.

The police and employes of the road made a thorough search of the wreckage for valuables, and a number of purses, wraps, hats and other pieces of wearing apparel were recovered. They are being kept at No. 8 station to be returned to the proper owners.

The inquest over the bodies of the dead will be held to-morrow afternoon at the courthouse.

THE LATEST FEATURES.

Thousands of Visitors to the Scene of the Wreck.

The accident caused intense excitement all along the line of the Carnegie branch of the road, and even as far as West Carson street in the West End. People from the West End flocked to the scene while the work of clearing up the wreck, removing the dead and caring for the injured was going on, and after cars were again running regularly on the line the scene of interest was transferred to the neighborhood of the houses of those of the injured who live in the West End. Particular solicitude was manifested about Mr. and Mrs. Foley and their children. Mr. Foley is a brother of Patrick Foley, the well-known contractor and Democratic leader, and has lived nearly all his life in the West End, where he keeps a hotel. All the people of the entire district were personally acquainted with him, and they thronged about his house, and those who were inside were eagerly questioned by others.

Two physicians, Drs. Hoffman and Graham, were with Mr. and Mrs. Foley a good part of the night. They found the condition of Mrs. Foley to be much the more serious. Her head was cut in several places and the car had laid across her body, so that it was feared she was injured internally. The gravest fear was entertained by everybody last night that she would not recover. There was also much anxiety about James, the 5-year-old son of the couple who was injured, and for several hours was missing, being finally located in the Homeopathic hospital, where he is in a critical condition from cuts and bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley's 20-months'-old daughter Katie was also with them on the car, and it is related that she was saved from serious injury and possible death by her mother throwing her out of a window of the car just as it struck the curve. The infant was heavily wrapped up, and the fall does not seem to have done her a particle of harm. She was picked up a few feet from the wreck, practically uninjured, and was safe and sound under her injured parents' roof last night, so that their sufferings from their own injuries and anxiety about their missing boy were not augmented by any fear for her.

At Carnegie, and the district between that point and Temperanceville, there was intense excitement about the accident, and much anxiety, as the first reports of the affair had it that at least 10 or a dozen people were killed. From the time the first reports reached the borough until nearly midnight the streets were black with people, who crowded about the telephone station and awaited the arrival and departure of each car that they might question the motorman and conductor, and the incoming passengers. When the cars got to running scores of people came up as far as the scene of the accident to learn what they could about it, though by that time most of the persons who had been on the car were gone, and there was little to see except a small pile of wreckage lying beside the tracks. Mr. Rothman, the Carnegie furniture dealer, who was killed, is said to have been a man without any family, and to have lived alone near his store. He was a man well past middle-life, and reputed to be worth considerable money. Heisel, the other Carnegie victim, was a young man, and had a small family.

At an early hour this morning all the victims of the accident who were at the hospital were reported as resting quietly; their conditions had not changed since midnight.

RUSSIAN PRINCESS INSANE.

Was Living in Exile and Poverty in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A beautiful young Russian princess, Vera Keknatoff, who has bee nliving in exile with her husband here, is insane and confined in Bellevue hospital. Prince Keknatoff, her husband, who belong to a prominent family in Pollatoa, Russia, was exiled from his native town two years ago on account of connection with the Nihilists. His wife followed him a few montns later. They secured rooms in the house of Dr. J. J. Sullivan, president of the Vigilance league. The prince made several ineffectual attempts to obtain employment. The remittances he received every month from home barely supported him and his wife, and at last ceased. The rent became due, but Dr. Sullivan, knowing Keknatoff's history, was lenient with him, and allowed him to retain his rooms.

According to the doctor, the couple have frequently gone two and three days without food, being too proud to beg or to let their neighbors know of their unfortunate condition. The young wife a few days ago began to show signs of insanity. She began to act strangely, and at last grew so demonstrative that her husband was reluctantly induced to agree to her removal to the hospital.

SHERIFF HOUPT DISGUSTED.

His Plan for Deluding the Sports Was Spoiled.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 13.—Sheriff Houpt, of Hot Springs, was in the city yesterday, and held a long interview with Governor Clarke. Said he:

"My mind has been fully made up all along as to what course I would pursue. I intended to use my authority on the day of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons' fight and would have succeeded. That crowd would have dumped $500,000 in Hot Springs, and the law would not have been violated. I had made arrangements for 500 men, had the number been necessary to uphold the law."

He says that Judge Duffie's action in writing to Governor Clarke for assistance was unwarranted.

CHINESE GIRLS NOT SLAVES.

They Testified They Came to America of Their Own Will.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13.—The nine Chinese beauties, who were taken from the Chinese village at the exposition last week on the ground that they were brought to this country and detained here for immoral purposes were before United States Judge Newman yesterday. Habeas corpus proceedings had been begun at the instance of two laundrymen in the city, who declared that the women were held as slaves at the exposition. The girls, who said that they were actresses in China and hold similar positions in the Chinese village here, testified that they an came to this country voluntarily. Judge Newman remanded the girls into the custody of the concessionaires.

A DESERTER'S RUSE.

No Truth in the Story of Jackson's Hole Murders.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Oct. 12.—Lieutenant J. K. Miller, of the Eighth infantry, stationed about 20 miles from Jackson's Hole, states that J. C. Wilson, who brought the report a week ago of the killing of Captain Smith and companions in Jackson's Hole, is a deserter from the Seventh infantry, in camp in the Teton pass, and that Wilson made these statements in order to obtain a relay of horses, and to facilitate his escape. Lieutenant Miller says there is no truth whatever in the statement that Captain Smith was killed.

Eagles Flocking One Way.

A meeting will be held in Smith's hall, at the corner of Center and South Highland avenues, on Monday evening, when a castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle will be organized by Jenkin Hill, grand chief of the state.

Tarentum Man Killed.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 13.—John Dempsey, of Tarentum, Pa., was killed by a train today. His remains were taken to Tarentum.

THE HOVAS AGAIN DEFEATED.

FRENCH TROOPS TOOK ANOTHER POSITION FROM THEM ON SATURDAY.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORIES.

President Faure Attended the Fetes for That Purpose.

DETAILS OF THE QUEEN'S CAPTURE

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, Oct. 13.—Word has been received here that the French made a brilliant attack upon and captured the Hova works at Farafatra, Madagascar, near Tamatave, on the 10th inst.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A dispatch received here from Mojanda, Island of Madagascar, says the fighting prior to the occupation by the French of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, on September 30, was of a very determined character. The engagement was fought over ground which extended nine miles right up to the capital. The artillery fire resulted in the royal palace being struck by a shell.

General Duchesne, commander of the Madagascar expedition, has telegraphed to the government more details of the taking of Antananarivo. He says that several smart engagements which were fought on September 28-29 brought him to Isafy. On September 30 he attacked the heights east of Antananarivo. "Two columns under Generals Metzinger and Voyron," the report continues, "engaged the Hovas, and after a fight captured the heights. The Malagaszy batteries at the palace and north of the capital having opened fire commenced to bombard, when the Malagaszy envoys came to ask us to suspend hostilities. Our troops thereupon occupied the capital. I made an official entry into the city on the next morning, and a treaty of peace was signed and ratified by the queen in the evening. Our loss was 6 killed and 50 wounded. The behavior of the troops was beyond praise."

President Faure to-day attended a grand kermisse in the machinery hall in the Champs de Mars, the occasion being the opening of the fetes in honor of the Malagassy victory.

PORTE WILL INVESTIGATE.

Promises Severe Punishment for Torture of Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The porte has appointed a commission to inquire into the recent Armenian arrests, and has promised the powers to deal severely with anyone who is found to have tortured the Armenians in prison.

Many persons were killed and wounded in the recent disturbances in the Ismid district, southeast of Constantinople, in Asia Minor, but order has been restored. The town of Ismad is the residence of Greek and Armenian archbishops.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Constantinople dispatch to the "Standard" says: "A report has reached the patriarchate that two Armenians were murdered on leaving the Kounkapou church during the evacuation of the churches by the Armenian refugees."

The correspondent of the "Daily News" at Constantinople, says: "It is the general impression that the porte still refuses to grant reforms in Armenia."

COREA'S KING A PRISONER.

His Father Now Acting as Dictator of the Country.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says that the "Herald's" Seoul dispatch reports that the Japanese troops were at the gates of the palace during the butchery incident upon the uprising of the anti-reformers, headed by Tai-Ron-Kin, father of the King of Corea. There was nothing to show that the Japanese minister was aware of the plot. The king is now a prisoner, and his father has been proclaimed dictator. A new cabinet has been constituted of Japanese elements. The queen's officials have fled. The Japanese Soolsh has been arrested for the murder of the queen.

Next to Shelley's Urn.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the "Daily News" from Rome, says: "The remains of William Wetmore Story, the sculptor, arrived here from Florence today, and were buried in the Protestant cemetery, after solemn obsequies at St. Paul's Episcopal church, in the presence of his family, of the English, American and Russian legation charges, and of many representatives of American and English society. He was buried next to the urn containing Shelley's heart. Numerous splendid wreaths were placed upon the coffin."

Approves Carlisle's Speech.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—In an editorial this morning the "Times" says: "Secretary Carlisle's speech at Boston goes to the very root of the mischief of currency legislation. We should be glad to think that his arguments is likely to prevail with congress. It can only be hoped that as no political party can carry a measure advantageous to itself alone, the question may be lifted out of the rut of party politics, and that a measure may be adopted acceptable to the whole country."

Germany Cultivating Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that Emperor William to-day received Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Chancellor von Hohenlohe at Hubertusstock. This visit must be regarded, the correspondent continues, as a return of the visit of Chancellor von Hohenlohe to the czar and as a sign of improved relations.

Cruiser Ordered to Chemulpo.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Shanghai dispatch to the "Times" says that her majesty's cruiser, Edgar, has been suddenly ordered to Chemulpo, where she will land a force of marines. It is reported from Pekin that some of the Mahommedan rebels in the province of Kansu have captured the city of Lan Chau, the capital of the province.

A New Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The "Times" Paris correspondent says that directly parliament reopens M. Lebon, minister of commerce, will submit a bill ratifying the contract for a new cable to be laid from Erest to New York, with branches to the West Indies and Brazil.

Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.—Official returns for the last fortnight in September show that there were during that time 4,249 new cases and 1,701 deaths from cholera in the province of Volhynia.

Banker Was Third.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—In the bicycle race today for the Paris Municipal Grand Prix Morin, the Frenchman won, and Banker, the American, was third.

JAPANESE TOOK PART.

They Assisted in the Recent Riot at Seoul.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A cablegram to the "World" from Tokio, Japan, says: Persons wearing Japanese dress and carrying Japanese swords, were among the rioters who lately attacked the royal palace in Seoul, Corea. At first it was supposed they were Coreans disguised as Japanese but now it is suspected that they were Japanese-Soshi, apparently hired ruffians. The Japanese government has ordered an exhaustive inquiry. The chief procurator (prosecutor) of the court of Yokohama has been sent to Corea to direct the investigation.

The queen, it is believed, is dead. The Tai-Won-Kun is supreme. He has forced the king to issue a decree degrading his consort to the level of a concubine, and outlawing her family.

The foreign legations at Seoul are guarded by marines from the foreign warships at Chemulpo. All is quiet.

HE WAS TOO WEALTHY.

A Rich Policeman Had to Leave the Police Force.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Thomas O'Rourke is no longer a policeman. The police board discovered that Thomas was guilty of being a wealthy man and retired him, and now "Brocky, the Millionaire," as he was familiarly known by the members of the force, drives about in an open carriage, drawn by fine, high-stepping bays, but never fails to salute his old comrades.

O'Rourke drove up to the Fifty-first street station yesterday. His coachman assisted him from his carriage. He wore a profusion of diamonds on his shirt front and fingers. The sergeant at the desk fell back and gasped as Thomas threw his shield on the desk.

"I am tired of it all," he said. "The commissioners object to my sitting on a barrel watching workmen build my flats. It's jealousy on their part, nothing else." Then O'Rourke went among his old companions and distributed his uniforms, and with them all to take dinner with him.

O'Rourke has been on the police force a number of years, and accumulated a fortune of nearly half a million dollars by keen foresight in real estate speculations. In his early experience on the force he was assigned to a night post among the wilds of Morrisania. He used to wonder when all that wilderness would be transformed into rows of residences, and arrived at the conclusion that it would not be many years. With the savings from his pay he bought a farm land, the acre, and not many years afterward sold it by the lot. It is claimed that each lot sold equaled the sum he paid for an acre. Then he built flats. He was fortunate from the start, and doubled and quadrupled his capital as the years went on. He would not resign from the force, however, because he had made his big money as a patrolman, and he feared luck would go against him.

The new commissioners finally learned that he was wealthy, though every man on the force had known it years before, and a watch was kept on him. One day he was seen sitting on a barrel instructing men employed on a row of new flats while he should have been on post. He was summoned to headquarters and fined 5 days' pay. He became disgusted and got out.

The sobriquet "Brocky" comes from the fact that he has a pock-marked face. He neither smokes, chews nor drinks, and leaves a good record in the department.

A DESPERATE DUEL.

Two New Orleans Men Emptied Their Revolvers on Each Other.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—One of the most desperate street duels ever witnessed in New Orleans occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning at Poydras market, the principals to it being Dennis Corcoran and Tony Loira, both ward politicians. A few weeks ago Corcoran was shot and given up as mortally wounded, but his vigorous constitution saved him. Corcoran has held numerous political positions, being lately in the engineer's department. He was a candidate for commissioner of Poydras, for which position Loira, who is one of the political leaders of the Italians in New Orleans, was also a candidate.

As Corcoran was seated yesterday morning at a restaurant, Loira, with two friends, attacked him. Approaching him from the rear Loira placed his pistol immediately behind Corcoran's shoulder and fired, expecting to shoot him through the heart. The bullet missed the heart, but penetrated the left lung.

As Corcoran arose and tried to draw his weapon, Loira fired a second time, shooting off Corcoran's thumb, and preventing him from using his revolver. He turned in the center of the market and emptied the three other barels of his revolver, every one of them taking effect in Corcoran, two lodging in his face and one in his shoulder.

Corcoran, although terribly wounded, had been advancing on his assailant. Throwing away his revolver, Loira drew a second one and emptied all six of its chambers at Corcoran, nearly all of the bullets taking effect in his face. In the meanwhile Corcoran had got his weapon to working in spite of his wounded thumb, and emptied it at his assailant, one bullet going through his neck, the other penetrating the heart. Loira fell over dead. Both of his friends fled when the firing became hot.

Corcoran, although he has six bullets in him, will recover. The doctors say that he is covered with layers of spongy fat, which acts as a sort of pad.

Minstrel Show Stopped.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—The entertainment of W. S. Cleveland's minstrels at the Grand opera house was brought to a sudden termination this evening by the arrest of Mr. Cleveland for violating the Sunday law. The warrant was issued from Justice Cameron's court, the police refusing to interfere. This was the first attempt to give Sunday theatricals here for two years. Hearing to-morrow.

Lost in Prairie Fires.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 13.—Four people were fatally burned near here while fighting prairie fires last night. Edward St. Germain, aged 12, was engaged with an elder brother in an endeavor to save several hay stacks, when their clothing caught fire. Edward Lukyn, a section man and a foreman on the Canadian Pacific, name unknown, were surrounded by the flames, and perished. It is feared other fatalities have occurred.

Miners' Wages Advanced.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 13.—The Big Muddy coal and iron company yesterday posted a notice informing their miners that an increase of 10 per cent on their wages would take effect Monday, the 14th. The mines employ nearly 1,000 men, and would give employment to more.

Siberian Railway Inspection.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Oct. 13.—An American scientific expedition has arrived here to inspect the Siberian railway. The government will grant them full facility for accomplishing their work.

Ex-Member of Parliament Drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Villiers Stuart, ex-member of parliament for Waterford, was drowned by accident, while landing at Villiertown, on Saturday.

DOES NOT WANT A THIRD TERM.

CABINET OFFICERS DECLARE THE PRESIDENT IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

REASONS OBVIOUS AND MANY.

He Thinks Official Traditions Are Worthy of Recognition.

HIS DESIRE TO TRAVEL ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Among well-informed politicians in Washington there is a firm conviction that President Cleveland has no ambition or inclination to be a candidate for renomination. Those who urge a third term, it appears, are mainly men in office, who do not wish to be disturbed. Secretary Lamont is quoted to me by a Washington politician as having given utterance to the following expression:

"Mr. Cleveland," said Secretary Lamont, "does not believe that any utterances of his on the subject could by any possibility be proper. He has told me, and I believe he has told Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Olney, that he would not take a third term; did not want a third term; did not believe that a third term was the proper thing for any president to aim at or possible for him to get. He emphasized his understanding to all of us that he regarded two terms as the limit under the unwritten law of the land. He does not believe that American sentiment would justify or applaud anything beyond a second term. And he earnestly deprecates all discussion of the matter, and particularly that side of the discussion which favors the third term. He feels that it puts him in a false and embarrassinig light; that it not only brings him into an unfortunate attitude, but weakens his official power for good. To know that a president was aiming at a third term would more or less discredit his every announcement and act, and persons would regard his movements jealously."

In connection with what Secretary Lamont says, those who stand closest to him unhesitatingly announce that he himself is for Mr. Whitney for the nomination, and in a quiet way, considering his position, is doing all that man may to bring the former secretary's nomination about. From the inside comes the word that Mr. Cleveland has expressed himself as anxious that none of the members of his cabinet take such a leading part in any man's canvass for the Democratic nomination as to afford grounds for the assertion or belief that the administration has a candidate for the next presidency, or would use the machinery within its grasp to promote one man's chances beyond those of another.

It would seem perfectly clear that none of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet regards him as a possible candidate for a third term. Something like six weeks ago the writer chanced to be with Secretary Morton down at the town of Manassas, in Virginia. At a lunch given by Mr. Portner to the secretary, and where were present some 15 to 20 gentlemen of Virginia, some of the gentlemen made suggestions that perhaps Morton himself might be the candidate.

"Not at all, gentlemen," said Secretary Morton, with a half laugh; "laying aside all questions of a personal sort, my geography would be entirely wrong. The next nomination for the presidency, so far as the Democracy is concerned, will hardly go west. The man selected will be an eastern man—Whitney, perhaps; possibly Olney. Whoever it may be, you may be sure it will be some good, strong eastern man."

"The president has never said or done anything in the slightest degree to encourage third term talk or furnish reasons for its existence."

Secretary Carlisle was recently shown a newspaper article written so as to emphatically express a disinclination on Mr. Cleveland's part for any residence in the white house beyond the close of his term, March 4, 1897. "That article is entirely correct," said Secretary Carlisle; "and while Mr. Cleveland has no present intention of making any declaration on the subject, you know that he wouldn't have said doesn't want another term. It may be, too, that before a convention sits, if it should seem necessary in order to correct any effort toward his renomination, he will say so."

The cabinet undoubtedly holds two men willing to be president. These are Secretaries Carlisle and Olney. It is President Cleveland's intention so soon as his term is over to indulge himself in a trip around the world. As plans stand now, following his release from the white house, President Cleveland will indulge himself in much the same excursion as did President Grant, and the fall of 1897, and the winter which will follow it, will no doubt furnish news from Europe reciting what Cleveland said and thought and did.

Mrs. Cleveland herself is emphatically against a third term. She has expressed herself to that effect, as late as the past summer at Buzzard's Bay.

This domestic argument is stronger with President Cleveland than most men might suppose. The president is essentially domestic in his tastes. He is fully given to his wife and family. This had exhibition as far back as the close of his first term.

WANTS INGRAHAM CORRECTED.

His Use of Democratic on His Ticket Is Objected To.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—Ex-Deputy Attorney General Stranahan, counsel for Robert L. Crawford, nominated for judge in Greene county by the Democrats, will to-morrow file in the Dauphin county court a protest against the use of the word "Democratic" by James Ingraham. The latter's nomination papers have been on file in the state department since October 1 as the candidate for the 'True Democratic" party, and contain the signatures of 120 voters of the county.

Mr. Crawford defeated him for the nomination after an exciting contest, and is waging a bitter fight against him. In his petition Crawford contends that the use of the word "Democratic" by Ingraham is illegal, because it is identical with the name of the Democratic party as an organization. This same question was raised a year ago in the Twenty-fourth senatorial district by S. Woods Caldwell, of Lockhaven, who opposed the nomination papers of Matt Savage, of Clearfield, who was out as a candidate for the "Citizens Democratic" party. In this case the court held that the use of the ward "Democratic" was illegal, and declared Savage's papers irregular, but allowed him to amend them so as not to prevent him from being a candidate. The court will hear argument in the Crawford-Ingraham case this week.

M'KINLEY TARIFF BILL.

Authoritative Statement as to Harrison's Connection With It.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The "Commercial Gazette," a strong McKinley paper, edited by Perry S. Heath, who was close to Harrison during his administration, will to-morrow say:

"A great deal has recently appeared respecting the attitude of President Harrison toward the McKinley tariff at the time of its adoption. It is contended that in the capacity of president, General Harrison opposed the adoption of schedules as high as those in the McKinley bill, and that he entered a protest against them to those who had the measure in charge.

"One prominent Republican newspaper has stated recently that the McKinley tariff defeated Harrison's re-election, and that this fact is the cause of 'Harrison's feeling toward McKinley.' Another influential Republican newspaper in the west announced that during the consideration of the McKinley bill President Harrison summoned its author and Speaker Reed, and possibly other party leaders, and warned them against the adoption of such high figures.

"The 'Commercial Gazette' is in a position to say that all such statements are untrue and misleading. Ex-President Harrison deserves neither censure nor praise on account of the McKinley tariff law. He took no part in drafting or the consideration of the measure. No feature of the law, so far as those whose compiled it are aware, represented his particular views or met with his specific disapproval.

"Repeatedly President Harrison, when asked by those drafting the bill, what he thought of it, stated that the details should be left to those in charge of the measure; that they were responsible to the people, and were most familiar with the subjects in hand. He offered no advice. When the bill went to the white house for signature the president did not, so far is is known, show any displeasure or offer criticism. Nor did he subsequently express displeasure with the law. If the law was ever held responsible for the defeat of 1892, President Harrison should stand blameless."

OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

German-American Voters Deserting the Republican Party.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Colonel J. W. Hiatt, an officer of the house and a native of Indiana, where he has been an active political leader for years, returned yesterday from a long visit home. He spent some days in Indianapolis, where he says the Democrats are still exulting over their recent victory. Colonel Hiatt says the German citizens of the state of Indiana are in general revolt against the Republican party because of the liquor law its last legislature enacted, and that the result in Indianapolis is but a forerunner of the Democratic victory in the state next year. That law provides that no saloon, no place for the sale of liquor, shall contain either chairs or tables for the comfort of customers, and that all patrons of saloons must take their drinks while standing at the bar.

The enforcement of this law deprives the German citizens of the state of their most enjoyable social habits. It is their custom to sit down while drinking beer and sip it as they indulge in conversation. The municipal election in Indianapolis, says Colonel Hiatt, was made a test of the popular sentiment as to this law. The Democrats openly antagonized it and declared for its repeal. They carried the city by a large majority, electing every candidate by thousands of votes over the Republicans. Colonel Hiatt says the question of the constitutionality of the law is pending before the supreme court; that should it be declared unconstitutional before the presidental election, that of course would remove it from politics; but that should it remain a statute until then the Democrats are certain to have the support of a large majority of German-American voters.

QUAY IS FOR ALLISON.

That, at Least, Is What Chairman McMillan Says.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 13.—Chairman H. G. McMillan, of the Republican state central committee, gives out a formal interview in which he takes a rosear view of the chances of Senator Allison in the presidential race. Among other things he said:

"Allison is assured strong support in the west and northwest. He has the certainty of the delegations from Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and New Mexico. Wisconsin is expected for him, but this is not yet certain.

"In the east he has a powerful influence working for him. Matt Quay, Tom Platt, Joe Manley, J. S. Clarkson and other leaders are at work for him. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, and Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, are in the same combination. They are of the opinion that Reed will not have nearly so much strength as he expects; in fact, that he will not be in the race seriously. They say the fight will be between McKinley and Allison, and the developments in the east indicate that the western man will have strong support and good chances to secure the New York and Pennsylvania delegations.

"In former years conditions have been such that the party has been forced to name a representative of one of the two great political states, New York and Indiana. This will not be the case next year. Allison will go into the convention with a large part of the country west of the Mississippi at his back."

THROUGH EASTERN OHIO.

Ex-Governor Campbell Will Address Three Meetings a Day.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 13.—Governor Campbell will sweep through eastern Ohio next week. Meetings in that section were announced for him by the state committee this evening, as follows: Wednesday, October 23, Barnesville, forenoon, Woodsfield afternoon, Bellaire evening; Thursday, October 24, Uhrichsville forenoon, Canal Dover fair afternoon, Alliance evening. He will be accompanied on this trip by George A. Fairbanks, candidate for attorney-general.

They Retire Under Fire.

Messrs. Moreland and House, the city attorneys whose official acts and conduct have been under investigation during the past fortnight, have relieved councils of the necessity of declaring their offices vacant by submitting their resignations. Just when the documents were placed in the hands of the sub-finance committee is not certain, but a member of the committee intimated yesterday that the papers were among the archives of the committee, and will accompany the report of the sub-committee to the finance committee this morning, and will in turn be submitted to councils this afternoon.

Storm Along Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 13.—A heay southeaster has prevailed along the coast this afternoon, and is still raging. The wind is accompanied by blinding sheets of rain, and in the harbor a heavy sea is running. The only casualty reported is that to the American brigantine, H. C. Sibley, which is ashore at Black Rock, C. B. She was bound from Port Bevis for Chester, with a cargo of plaster.

Both Men Were Killed.

GLOUSTER, O., Oct. 13.—David C. Cooke, city marshal, was attacked on the street to-night by ex-Night Marshal Elmer Donnally, who, from an old grudge, began firing at Cooke. Five shots were fired and both fell dead 10 feet apart, Cooke with four balls in his breast and Donnally with a bullet through his heart.

Four Men Drowned.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Four men were drowned this afternoon by the capsizing of a pleasure boat in the middle branch of the Patapsco river. They were: Harry Stiner, a ferryman; Fred Valkman, a bartender; William A. Reynolds, a baker, and James Houston, occupation unknown.

DURANT'S STORY TO A WOMAN.

THE PROSECUTION GIVES OUT WHAT THE ACCUSED TOLD MISS CUNNINGHAM.

HOW HE FOUND BLANCHE.

Saw the Murdered Girl's Body in the Fatal Belfry.

ALL LOOKING FOR A SURPRISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Now that Durant has told his story on the witness stand, and made answers to all the accusations implied by the cross-questions of the prosecution, an impression exists among those who have watched the trial closely that there is something to come which will, perhaps, have more effect on the minds of the jurymen as regards the guilt or innocence of the defendant that has gone before. This feeling is due to the confidence with which District-Attorney Barnes put a series of startling questions relating to a conversation held by Durant with a newspaper

MR. CAMPBELL HAS NO CHOICE.

THE EX-GOVERNOR TAKING NO PART IN THE ELECTION OF SENATOR FROM OHIO.

NO ONE HAS ASKED HIM TO.

An Immense Meeting Held at Ottawa Last Night.

FACTS ABOUT BRIBERY GIVEN.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—"I have no choice for United States senator," said ex-Governor Campbell to-day, and don't stand anywhere. There has been no one talking to me regarding the senatorship; no one has solicited my influence. I am in the same position now that I was six years ago. Everyone who was in Columbus during that contest, both before and after my inauguration, knows I took no part in the senatorial fight. It was a free-for-all then, and as far as I am concerned it is a free-for-all now. The outlook in the state is very encouraging, particularly in the country."

OTTAWA, O., Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Ex-Gov. Campbell resumed his merciless dissection of the corrupt Ohio legislature, just departed, in his speeches to-day. In this city to-night, standing before the audience of 5,000 people, he reiterated the charge he made at Morrow, that $8,000 had been paid to effect the passage of the mechanic lien law. He supplemented it with a fresh exposure, that an audacious member had hung up the measure in his committee for weeks, until his shakedown fee of $600, in addition to the first bribe, had been paid. Concerning "the feeble squawking of the Republican press," that he ought to be sued for slander, he issued a challenge to any of those he had denounced to sue him.

"I'll thank God for the suit and pay all expenses," he cried, "I care not who it is that feels aggrieved, whether it is Charles Kurtz, the head of the Republican committee, or George B. Cox."

A tremendous point was scored on Governor McKinley, who, at Athens, said that Campbell was $26,000,000 wrong in his statement concerning the local indebtedness piled up in the last three years. "Why," said Mr. Campbell, "McKinley's figures differ just $13,000,000 from those furnished the day before by the Republican auditor of state. I do not know where either got them, but that's the difference." He then called upon McKinley to acknowledge his error or admit ignorance or willful deception.

The speaker stated that the abuse and filth of the Republican press and politicians was being heaped upon him because he had dared to expose legislative thievery and denounce the sacred Boss Cox, the notorious proprietor of "Dead Man's Corner."

Hon. John P. Peaslee, candidate for lieutenant-governor, in his speech denounced Foraker for his claiming credit for the peaceable elections in Cincinnati. He pointed out that this was due to the Australian ballot system, and that it was ex-Governor Campbell and a Democratic legislature who gave Ohio that law.

The meeting, which was presided over by Hon. F. B. Weaver, was a tremendous one. Delegations came from Leipsic, Deshler, Kalida, Glandorf, Columbus Grove and other towns, special trains being run for their benefits. The town was ablaze with pyrotechnics and colored fires, and the standard-bearer was given a wonderful demonstration. It is believed that there will be a gain of nearly 3,000 Democratic votes in Henry and Putnam counties as a result of the meeting to-night.

This afternoon ex-Governor Campbell and Prof. Peaslee were guests of the committee at the Wapakoneta fair, in Auglaize county. There were between 15,000 and 20,000 people in the fair grounds, and the ex-governor was almost killed with unmistaken kindness, his hand being wrung for three consecutive hours. He was forced to make a speech from a carriage driven in front of the grand stand. At least 10,000 people listened to his address, which was devoid of politics.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 10.—(Special.)—In a letter to State Auditor Poe to-day, Oscar A. Lambert, of Cherry Hill, Morgan county, states that the Populist candidates for county officers there have agreed to turn back into the treasury a part of the salaries allowed by law, and which they regard as too high, and asking whether this does not disqualify them. Auditor Poe gave it as his opinion that it does.

Despairing of being able to make a demonstration and parade that would compart favorably with that of the Democratic opening here two weeks ago, on the occasion of the speeches of Thomas B. Reed and Governor McKinley here on the 19th the Republican managers announce that there will be only a local parade.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—In marked contrast to the boisterous convention of a few weeks ago, at which the Republicans nominated Judge U. L. Marvin, of Akron, for one of the judges of the Eighth judicial circuit of Ohio, was the quiet and harmonious body of Democrats who congregated to-day in Army and Navy hall, and named Judge Moses R. Dickey as their candidate to oppose Judge Marvin. Judge Dickey would not consent for some time to allow his name to go before the convention, but when at last he did he was chosen on the first ballot, his opponent receiving only 8 out of 55 votes. Judge Dickey is very likely to be elected, even in the overwhelmingly Republican district, including Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina and Summit counties. He is of great legal attainments, one of the most respected men in town, and has so exalted an opinion of the dignity of the judicial office that he would not visit the convention to make his speech of acknowledgment. Marvin's nomination was bitterly opposed by Republicans in this county. He is alleged to be the state administration's candidate.

CAMPBELL WAS SARCASTIC.

Place Where He Spoke in Zanesville Gave Him Great Opportunity to Be So.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 12.—It was in Zanesville, city of eternal infamy for the Republican party, that ex-Governor James E. Campbell received the most glorious ovation of the present campaign, and the greatest since the monster demonstration at Columbus. Between 3,500 and 4,000 people crowded into Memorial hall, where the heritage of Giddings, Chase, Garfield, Hayes and Corwin was divided by the saloon dictator of Hamilton county, and portions given to the unworthy and undeserving. It was not, therefore, strange that there should be inspiration in the surroundings for the standard-bearer, whose eloquence was of the fiery kind, his burning words fairly rousing his hearers to the highest pitch of excitement.

The city itself was ablaze with enthusiasm, the crowd that received Mr. Campbell at the depot containing at least 2,000. A great parade preceded the meeting in Memorial hall, the streets being packed with people and scintillating with the glare of pyrotechnics, reflecting from the not yet dried raindrops on house eaves and telegraph wires. Beyond all question, it was the greatest demonstration of a political nature that this pretty little city has witnessed for many years.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. Frank H. Southard, who, amid a tremendous storm of cheers, named Campbell for the Democratic nomination for president.

The ovation tendered the ex-governor when he was introduced, was magnificent. The address of the speaker was devoted to a sarcastic review of the famous convention, pointing to the spot where Foraker sat signalling to Kurtz, and where Cox, the boss, reposed in a wilderness of chairs. The torrent of invective he poured out, as he called upon the shades of Sumner, Chase and Lincoln to rise and gaze on the decadence of the party they founded, was simply indescribable, and he was cheered and cheered again by his hearers.

One of the features of his subsequent remarks was the effectual demolition of E. W. Doty, the chairman of the last committee of finance of the house of representatives, who has been posing as an eminent financier, and endeavoring to reply to ex-Governor Campbell's charges. He produced the figures to show that Mr. Doty was wrong according to the state auditor's report. He dismissed Mr. Doty as the puppet of Mark Hanna, who had bought the $500,000 of bonds that had been issued by the state, on the advice of Financier Doty. That financier later had a bill passed exempting those bonds from taxation, thereby giving his master, Mr. Hanna, a fat little sum.

At Newark this afternoon the ex-governor addressed 2,000 people at the armory. He paid particular attention to General Bushnell, whose figures concerning national figures he took up and demolished, showing that the general was just $600,000,000 out of the way. This was proved by showing the treasury statements made by Secretaries Foster and Carlisle.

ELYRIA, Oct. 12.—(Special)—A Republican mass meeting was held here to-night, which was addressed by ex-Governor Foraker, General Bushnell and others.

WILL ELECT A DEMOCRAT.

A Bomb Under Williamson's Chances In Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Oct. 10.—To-morrow's issue of the Huntingdon "Journal" will relieve all doubt as to the certain defeat of W. McKnight Williamson for the president judgeship in the Huntingdon-Mifflin district. Williamson, who is Governor Hastings's appointee, hoped to make the election in a triangular contest, because Huntingdon county's Republican majority is several hundred greater than the Mifflin county entire Republican vote, where Horace J. Culbertson, the other Republican candidate, resides. The political bomb to be exploded in the "Journal" to-morrow is in the shape of a double-leaded column editorial urging the Republicans of Huntingdon to stand by Culbertson. This will necessarily weaken Williamson's candidacy in his own county, and the probable outcome is that John M. Bailey, the Democratic district nominee, will be elected. Republicans concede this.

CANDIDATES GALORE.

The Woods of Indiana County Full of Republican Office-Hunters.

INDIANA, Pa., Oct. 10.—Although it is several months before the next Republican primary election, candidates for the various offices are already bobbing up. The term of every county official expires next year, excepting president judge, register and recorder, district-attorney and county surveyor. Three candidates for the congressional and three for the senatorial nominations are in the field. For assembly there are four candidates, among them Seanor and McGaughey, last year's representatives; Hosack, Morrow and Hill, all ex-members, and S. J. Smith and H. B. McIntire. For sheriff there are 11 announcements, 5 for treasurer and 14 for county commissioner.

Democratic Business Men Will Act.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Democratic business men of the city of New York will probably next week issue an address to the people of the state of New York urging support of the whole Democratic ticket in the coming election. The governing board of the Manhattan club met to-night, with other Democrats, and decided to send a confidential note to the leaders of the Democratic business men's clubs which figured in the last campaign asking their participation in the project.

MORMONS FOR REPUBLICANS.

Have Disciplined Two Democratic Candidates For Being in Politics.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 12.—Political circles are agitated to-day over a report that at a secret meeting of the priesthood of the Mormon church a few days ago, Hon. Moses Thatcher and E. H. Roberts were disciplined for participating in politics without permission of the church authorities. Thatcher is a candidate for the senate, and Roberts is a candidate for representative.

Democratic politicians construe this as a notice from the church that the Republican ticket should be elected. These two gentlemen were singled out for discipline, while there are other church officials on both tickets. The Democrats now admit their chances as against church influence would be next to hopeless.

Judge Powers, chairman of the Democratic committee, in a published interview says: "If we find that our efforts are to be thwarted I shall advise the state committee to give me authority to call a convention of the Democrats of Utah, giving that convention the power of taking the Democratic ticket out of the field, and advising the voters of Utah to vote down the constitution and to vote in favor of a territorial form of government."

Chairman Powers said this evening that a meeting of the territorial committee had been called for Monday next, and it might result in calling another Democratic convention.

NOT ENOUGH BOATS.

Lake Vessels Cannot Handle All the Grain Offered.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The boom in lake traffic has resulted in an almost unprecedented state of business in the grain trade from Chicago and Milwaukee. Not heeding the warnings of vessel owners, and the big shipping firms have continued to sell grain without paying much attention to securing boats which were to carry it. The shippers took little note of the conditions of lake traffic that were drawing off the boats into other lines of trade.

A sudden realization of the fact that there would be no boats to carry the grain they had sold was forced upon them Tuesday, when offers of 3 cents on corn to Buffalo, an advance of a full half cent, secured but few vessels. Yesterday shippers with over 1,000,000 bushels of grain to send forward, much of it contracted for immediate shipment, found they were unable to get boats at any price. The rate has been bid up to 3½ cents, and shippers are still unable to obtain vessel room.

Nerves and Blood

Are inseparably connected. The former depend simply, solely, solidly upon the latter. If it is pure they are properly fed and there is no "nervousness." If it is impure they are fed on refuse and nervous prostration results. Feed the nerves on pure blood, and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

REVEREND GIBBONS.

His Narrow Escape From Death From Chronic Malaria.

That Pe-ru-na cures chronic malaria needs no further proof that the thousands of testimonials of grateful patients. The Rev. Gibbons's testimonial, given below, is a fair sample of what is daily received:

Having been snatched from the grave, as it were, by the use of Pe-ru-na, I cannot longer refrain from writing to you. I am a minister of the gospel and pastor of St. Paul church of this place. Last spring I was taken down with malaria fever after a severe attack of la grippe. Many of the friends and members of my church gave me up as hopeless. I had got down to a skeleton, and for weeks lay in bed, thinking to myself that I would nevermore be well; but, thank God, I began using your Pe-ru-na, and to-day I can truthfully say that there is no medicine like Pe-ru-na. I will answer any inquiring letters and inform the writer that Pe-ru-na is the medicine that saved my life. It is the best medicine in the world.

REV. J. T. GIBBONS,
Oakland, Tex.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, will send a book on malaria free to anyone writing for it. Ask your druggist for the 1896 Pe-ru-na almanac.

CLAIM IT IS SETTLED.

The Prize Fight Surely to Come Off at Hot Springs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will, beyond question, take place at Hot Springs on schedule time. President E. M. Dickey, of the Hot Springs railroad, at the Chicago club to-night, said:

"Of course I cannot speak as to what action Governor Clarke or any judge or other official may take regarding the fight. It is only necessary to say that sufficient assurance has been received from public and private sources, to justify the railroad company in making the necessary preparations to take care of all special cars, building as much side track as may be required."

No place in the country is better equipped than Hot Springs for such an emergency, and the 300 hotels and boarding places of the place are actively getting in shape to properly receive the crowd.

The total expenditure in preparation for the fight, including output for track, extra trains, extra engines, etc., is estimated at $100,000. Ninety cars of lumber are being hauled to the springs for fight purposes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—Governor Clarke's letter to Judge Duffie, Sheriff Houpt and Dan Stuart, together with his telegrams to Jim Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons, are the subject of much discussion here to-day. The sentiment here and at Hot Springs is overwhelmingly in favor of the contest, and even after the disturbing element and some of Governor Clarke's political enemies began a clamor against it, few people really believed that the contest would not be posted to take place. These letters published this morning, have, therefore, created a great sensation.

When Judge Duffie brought the matter to the governor's attention in an official way, however, he was obliged to act, and he at once began a close investigation of his authority in the premises, which resulted in the letter referred to. The letters would seem to put a quietus on the whole matter, but in investigating the law Governor Clarke has discovered a legal tangle that may result in giving the fighters an unlooked-for advantage. He discovered that the act of 1893, making prize-fighting a felony, was never passed. The trouble was that the two houses could not agree on the bill and it was sent to a conference committee, and when the report was presented to the house it was adopted simply by a viva voce vote, the ayes and noes not having been called. As the law of 1893 sought to amend this act, it would seem that there is no law on the subject of prize fighting in this state. The law relating to riots, unlawful assemblages, etc., passed in 1858, confers extraordinary powers upon the governor, and could perhaps be brought into requisition to cover the case, should the governor deem it necessary to go to extreme measures. By this law the governor is authorized to call out the militia without waiting for a request for assistance from local authorities.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 12.—Mayor Watters presided at a meeting to-night at which $5,000 was raised within five minutes as a guarantee fund to bring off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons' fight in this city. Joe Vendig, of the Florida athletic club, said to-night: "The fight will take place here October 31. Training quarters are now being prepared, and Corbett and Fitzsimmons will be here Tuesday."

MAJOR ARMES DISCHARGED.

Judge Bradley Scored General Schofield Severely for the Arrest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Judge Bradley, of the district supreme court, to-day ordered the discharge from custody of Captain and Brevet Major George A. Armes, who was arrested on the order of Lieutenant-General Schofield, just prior to the latter's retirement from command of the army, for having written him an insulting letter. Judge Bradley scored the action of the late general of the army, characterizing it as unlawful, arbitrary, tyrannical and capricious. The judge went into the matter at considerable length, and said:

"No charge was preferred against Armes at the time of his arrest, no crime has been charged since, and for the offense alleged no arrest was necessary. The arrest and confinement were unlawful and oppressive. As the offense charged would, upon substantiation, result only in reprimand, suspension or dismissal, the possession of the body of the accused was not necessary."

The judge expressly recognized the right to court-martial a retired army officer, but held arrest was not essential to court-martial. It looked to him as though there was a more severe rule against retired officers than those in active service; the latter can lawfully make a complaint, while the retired officer may not, without arrest and incarceration. "If so," the judge continued, "then there is a rigid unwritten discrimination against such an officer that should receive early attention and righting from our national legislature."

The judge-advocate-general's office of the war department has determined to take an appeal from the decision of Judge Bradley. This will carry the matter to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. The case has outgrown its original importance in view of the court's action to-day, and now becomes of absorbing interest to all of the army, involving, as it is said to do, the whole question of the amenability of retired officers to discipline.

Baseball Player to Hang.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 12.—Frank W. Harris, the professional baseball player who murdered Charles W. Bengel last May, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to be hanged. The condemned man fainted in court. He met his victim in the street and shot him down. Insanity was the defense.

Steam's Up! The Moorings Cast Off.

Majestically the great ocean greyhound leaves the dock and streams down the river outward bound. But are you, my dear sir, prepared for the sea-sickness almost always incident to a transatlantic trip, with the infallible stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If not, expect to suffer without aid. The Bitters is the staunch friend of all who travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers, mariners. It completely remedies nausea, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatic twinges and inactivity of the kidneys.

THE IMMORAL COKE REGION.

CRIME ON THE INCREASE AND LAWS OPENLY DEFIED BY THE NEGRO ELEMENT.

A SHOCKING CONDITION.

Results of the Importation by Coke Companies of Southern Labor.

LIVE NEWS FROM THREE STATES.

DUNBAR, Pa., Oct. 11.—Society in the coke towns of the Connellsville region, among the colored people, is in a terrible state, and crime is on the increase. The investigations of the many shooting affrays, fatal and serious, that have taken place recently have revealed a much worse condition of things than was at first supposed. Could the facts as they really exist be brought to the ears of Christian people it would be most shocking. Crime and immorality in their worst and most loathsome forms are prevalent in most of the colored settlements in the coke region, and to an alarming degree in the immediate vicinity.

The coke operators brought these people from the south during the summer of 1894 to break the great strike then on. Agents were employed by coke companies to secure men to run their works, and going south these agents picked negroes regardless of their condition and shipped them by the carload into this region. With but few exceptions the worst type of the race was imported, being as a rule worthless, shiftless, lazy and immoral. Among their number were criminals of the most dangerous character, men who scarcely do any work, living only by the depredations they commit.

Never has this section had so many serious and fatal assaults and affrays as have occurred during the past year. The people live in the company houses, which are for the most part small double dwellings, huddled together, with from 10 to 20 occupants in one house of two or three rooms—two or three women and the men, male and female, compose the household. It is a common sight to see one woman occupying the position of housekeeper in one house one day, and the next day occupying the same position in another one.

The laws of marriage are violated daily and but little consequence is taken of it among them. It is a well-known fact that among the marriage licenses issued in Fayette county comparatively few of them are issued to this class of people where the population is so great. This is evidence in itself of violation of law. A man who has traveled a great deal throughout the country, and has spent much time in the coke towns, said that the immorality existing in the colored settlements in the coke region was awful—worse than in any place he had ever been.

"Even in the south," said he, "if such cases were found out and reported as here, the parties would not escape lynching."

A prominent business man of Dunbar said that, from his own observations, the condition of affairs was most deplorable, and it was time that the proper authorities were investigating the case and putting to an end such outrages against society and common decency.

A colored woman, a Christian, who has been trying to raise money to get a missionary to come into this region to work among her people, said that no one could form an idea of how utterly ignorant, superstitious and immoral these people are unless they are among them and saw for themselves.

"In the midst of civilization and Christian influences, yet they are without the opportunity of obtaining the gospel on account of their color and being excluded from society."

If ever there was a field for Christian workers there is one among the imported negroes from the south in the Connellsville coke region. Squire D. K. Cameron, of Dunbar, was seen by a "Post" reporter to-day, who asked him if it were true that there was so much immorality among the colored settlements as was reported. He replied that the half had not been told, and that the condition of things was beyond what most people imagined. Scarcely one of the men among them, in this section, said he, are married, but are living in open immorality.

"Why, then," was asked, "are not these offenders of the law and society punished?" and the answer was:

"Because the officers in the township fail to do their duty, and the outrages are permitted to go on. Now it is high time that the laws are enforced. By neglect of the enforcement of the law, and prompt action on the part of the authorities, increase of crime is being fostered, and contempt for the laws and debasement of society follows. The law must be enforced, even if it is against the passions, beliefs and interests of these people."

WORK OF LUTHERANS.

Several Reports Received and Various Chairmen Appointed.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 12.—At to-day's session of the Lutheran general council an educational committee was appointed to act in connection with the board of publication in issuing a weekly church paper. The matter was brought up from the Pittsburg synod which wanted such a paper.

Rev. Dr. S. A. Repas, of Allentown, offered the report of the committee on reorganization of home mission work, which recommended the transferring of missions controlled by district synods to the general council, and this recommendation was referred to district synods for their consideration, with instructions to report at the next meeting of general council.

Rev. Prof. Jacobs read a dispatch from the president of the general synod, Rev. Dr. H. Lewis Baugher, of Gettysburg, expressing gratification at the union between the general council and the general synod.

Rev. H. W. Roth, of Chicago, presented the report on Jewish mission work in Chicago, and a resolution was adopted invoking God's blessing on those engaged in such work.

A communication was received from General Peace council, asking for aid in prosecuting its work.

The following were appointed chairmen of different standing committees: Board of English home missions, Rev. J. S. Seiss, Philadelphia; German home missions, Rev. J. Nickum; Rochester (N. Y.) Swedish home missions, Rev. P. P. Sward; foreign missions, Rev. C. A. Scheffer; emigrant missions, Rev. J. H. Baden; publication, Rev. F. W. Weiskotten, Philadelphia. The council adjourned at noon until Monday, and this afternoon members visited Lafayette college as guests of President Warfield.

RESPECT THE BIBLE.

Bishop Arnett's Injunction to the A. M. E. Conference.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 12.—At to-day's session of the Pittsburg conference of the A. M. E. church a ripple of excitement was caused in the reading of the report on temperance work. Dr. Herbert Palmer, of Monongahela City, had implied in his remarks that opium was one of the best agents in nature and that the drug was too severely criticised. Instantly a dozen brethren wanted to denounce the implication, and also deny that its use was ever encouraged by the race. A resolution was introduced by Rev. H. A. Grant against private drinking. The motion was tabled, it being the sense of the conference that it was a reflection on the ministry.

Bishop Arnett made a brief address as to the use of the Bible, which, he said, should be in every home. "Respect the Bible as god Catholics respect their place of worship. Every time he passes that sacred place he will lift his hat, not to the brick and mortar, not to the spire, but to the spot wherein his faith and religion is taught. It is a respect to a principle," he concluded.

A Lumberman Arrested.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

DUNBAR, Pa., Oct. 12.—William Robinson, a well-known lumber dealer of Dunbar, is under arrest on charges of malicious mischief and obstructing a railroad preferred by George Hughes, also a prominent lumber dealer. Hughes has been piling lumber in a yard near the track. Yesterday Robinson came in with a load of lumber and found, as he claimed, Hughes's lumber stacked on his space. He ordered his men, so it is said, to dump it onto the railroad track, obstructing traffic. Robinson gave bail for appearance in court.

Willing to Marry for a Stove.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 12.—As the result of a Niles (O.) merchant's offer to give a stove to the couple who would be married in front of his store on Friday, October 16, two replies were received from a man and a woman, respectively, but unknown to each other, and living in widely separated localities, each of whom agreed to the condition providing a partner could be found. The merchant has appointed a meeting for the couple at his place of business for Monday.

Malloy's Strange Disappearance.

CANTON, O., Oct. 12.—Thomas J. Malloy, the watchman who strangely disappeared a week ago, returned last night, much to the joy of his wife and seven children. He says that from the time he left his home to go on duty all was a blank until a few days later he found himself penniless in Cleveland, where he obtained work and earned money enough to return home. Mr. Malloy was treated for insanity about seven years ago.

Three Bad Men Sent to Prison.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 12.—William Ferguson, horse thief; Julius Scott, forger, and Edward Penley, habitual criminal, were sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Judge Jackson, of the criminal court, to-day. Ferguson, who has man aliases, has already served one term each in Moundsville and Moyamensing and two terms in the Columbus prison.

Objected to Pumpkin Throwing.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

SHARON, Pa., Oct. 12.—Solomon Rosenbaum was before a justice to-day, charged with assault by Louis Lurie, but the case was settled without trial. At the Jewish synagogue, last night, somebody playfully threw a piece of pumpkin, one of which hit Lurie in the face, hence the arrest of Rosenbaum.

News From Three States.

Samuel Cox, of Huntington, W. Va., was killed by a falling tree Friday.

Fire in the Ohio Central railway docks at Toledo, O., caused a loss of $4,000.

Dr. H. C. Burchard's drug store at Ellwood City, Pa., was looted of many valuables by burglars.

Over 150 indictments have been returned against proprietors of Morgantown's (W. Va.) speakeasies.

Mrs. Mary Barcus, of East Liverpool, O., for the murder of her baby last June, was indicted in the second degree.

The body of an unknown man with legs cut off was found on the Panhandle tracks near Steubenville, O., yesterday.

Nelson Richards, a flour mill man of Cortland, near Warren, O., was fatally injured by a fall from a scaffold yesterday.

Mrs. Bruce, of Elyria, one of the victims of the church dedication at Lorain, O., has sued the trustees for $10,000 damages for injuries.

The 2-year-old daughter of Mr. De Normandie, of Washington, Pa., who was burned at a stove several days ago, died yesterday.

A. C. Lytle, of Altoona, Pa., the newly-elected supreme clef of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, was given a royal reception, with a parade, on his return home last evening.

Mrs. Joseph McCollum, of Koloram, near Washington, Pa., took a basketful of clothes and a 2-year-old boy and left home, leaving a note for her husband saying that she would never return.

OHIO'S CROP REPORT.

The Wheat Yield 14,000,000 Bushels Below an Average.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—The crop bulletin estimates of the state board of agriculture for the first of this month were issued to-day, and are: Wheat, area sown, 2,278,431 acres; total yield, 26,520,930 bushels; bushels per acre, 11.9; quality, 81 per cent; corn, area, 982,032 acres; yield, 31,-973,462 bushels; per acre, 30.1. Barley, area, 14,312 acres; yield, 362,364 bushels; per acre, 23.7. Rye, area, 38,430 acres; yield, 569,987 bushels; per acre, 14.8. Corn prospects, compared with a full average, 84 per cent; potatoes, 69; tobacco, 63; pastures' condition, 48; apples, prospect, 68.

The wheat yield is 14,000,000 bushels short of an average crop in this state, and 24,-000,000 short of the crop of last year.

NEEDLESS SUFFERING.

Backaches Coming From Exposure and Hard Work Can Be Cured.

What a world of suffering there is in this great city of Pittsburg. And yet it is safe to say almost half of it is needless, if people only understood the simple rules of health and the demands of their own systems. Hundreds of veterans of the late war, and workmen in the great workshops of the city, suffer day and night from backache, lame back and the other results of disordered action of the kidneys. Many of them are laid up entirely, the uric acid which the kidneys failed to remove from the blood having poisoned the whole system, leaving a legacy of pain and disease that it would seem almost impossible to remove. Hundreds of people right here in Pittsburg have discovered, however, that it can be removed, and have lived to bless the day that Doan's Kidney Pills were discovered.

Among the many who have been restored to health and strength after years of suffering by this wonderful little remedy is Mr. John Harris, a skilled iron worker in the Wayne iron works. Mr. Harris lives at 53 South Twenty-third street, and has been troubled with kidney disease for several years. "I thought for a long time that it was rheumatism that caused the terrible pains in my back and shoulders. I suffered so that I could not sleep at night or work in daytime. My urine was discolored and unnatural. I suffered almost constantly. Finally I became satisfied that my kidneys were out of order, and the uric acid in my blood was causing all the trouble. I got a bottle of Doan's Kidney Pills at Fleming's drugstore, on Market street, and felt relief after the first few doses. It was a very short time until I was completely cured, and since then there has been no return of the pain at all. I cannot praise Doan's Kidney Pills enough."

You can get Doan's Kidney Pills at your druggist's, at 50 cents a box, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

SPAIN TO ARM STEAMSHIPS.

WILL CONVERT PASSENGER VESSELS INTO CRUISERS FOR USE IN CUBAN WATERS.

FEARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rumored Belief This Country Will Recognize the Insurgents.

NEGROES DOMINATE THE REBELS.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—Great activity is manifested in all the government shipyards. In addition to work on cruisers and gunboats, the steamers of the Spanish transatlantic company are to be armed for service in Cuba. Admiral Beranger, minister of marine, denies, however, a rumor that this is to be done because of a belief that the United States will recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. He says it is merely carrying out a convention previously made with the company for the use of its steamers.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Eduardo Alvarez, who was General Antonio's adjutant, surrendered to the Spaniards after the recent battle, in which General Echague defeated Maceo. Alvarez confirmed the report that Maceo was wounded, and says that he had at Santa Rita from 6,000 to 7,000 men. Alvarez adds that the negro domination over the whites is intolerable, and they ill treat the latter, who are in the minority, numbering only one-third as many as the negroes.

In conjunction with the column commanded by Colonel Palanca, the troops commanded by General Oliver have left for Seborucal, in order to attack 2,000 insurgents who are reported to be occupying a strong position there. A severe engagement is expected.

The insurgents have thrown dynamite shells at a railroad train near Remedios. One passenger was killed and six were wounded. This action of the insurgents has caused great indignation against them.

The column of troops commanded by Colonel Souza has had a fight at Manacas, province of Santa Clara, with a band of Zayas. The troops succeeded in taking the positions held by the insurgents, who, upon their retreat, left upon the field seven killed and five wounded. To-day eight more political prisoners were sent to the Spanish convict settlements in Africa.

Admiral Gomes y Mas arrived here this morning from the Colorado reefs, the scene of the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. He confirmed the details previously given by the Associated Press, saying that on September 29 the cruiser was off the western extremity of the island in a heavy sea, and with the Colorado reefs to leeward. As night approached the weather developed into a perfect cyclone, and the cruiser could not head out to sea. Shortly after midnight the cruiser began to ground, and some time afterward was almost fast on the reefs. During the morning of September 30 the commander of the wrecked cruiser ordered the crew to lower the boats and try and reach the shore. He determined, however, to remain on board with 20 men, and addressing the second officer in command, he said: "If you can send back the boats in safety, do so; but if the cyclone gets heavier, do not risk anybody's life, and tell my wife that my last thoughts were of her."

The boats reached Santa Marla with great difficulty, and were eventually able to return and rescue the captain and the remainder of the crew. The cruiser and her heavy artillery will, beyond a doubt, prove a total loss, although her light guns and ammunition have been saved.

DURANT'S NERVE TRIED.

Sensational Question About a Statement He Had Written.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Under the rigid cross examination of District Attorney Barnes to-day, Theodore Durant made a number of answers that are regarded as decidedly incriminating, inasmuch as they appear to be in direct conflict with well-established facts, and he then changed his replies when he realized that he was on treacherous ground. He gave an explanation of a clue regarding Blanche Lamont's disappearance, said to have been received by him, that was so palpably a falsehood that everybody in court laughed aloud. The prosecution was well satisfied with the day's work.

Two days before the body of the young woman was discovered, Durant said, as he was standing at the corner of Market and Montgomery streets, a stranger approached him and asked if his name was not Durant. The stranger then asked Durant if, in view of the fact that his name had been unpleasantly connected with the disappearance of the girl, he would not like to find her. Durant replied that he would be overjoyed even to find a trace of the missing girl. "Watch the ferries, then," the stranger said. "She will try to cross the bay. That is my advice."

He did not ask the stranger his name, his residence or for any additional information. When questioned closely Durant admitted that he attended a meeting of the Young People's society the same evening, where he saw several of Miss Lamont's intimate friends. Among others was Thomas Vogel, whom Durant had said a moment before was more interested in the disappearance of the young woman than anybody else except Mrs. Noble, her aunt. Durant admitted that he held a private conversation with Vogel, but did not think to tell him about the clue he had obtained.

After a short recess, during which Durant recovered his composure, a surprise was sprung on him in the hope that it might disconcert him. After asking Durant if he had ever made a written statement of his whereabouts on the day Blanche Lamont was murdered, and receiving an affirmative reply, District Attorney Barnes asked the following question:

"Is it not a fact that you sent a written statement of your case to your attorney, and wrote on the envelope 'To be opened if I am convicted, and to be returned if I am acquitted.'"

He replied: "I never sent an envelope to my attorneys bearing such an inscription."

Durant was next shown the various garments worn by Blanche Lamont, and asked if he secreted them in the belfry where they were found. He identified the pieces of clothing, but said he did not hide them in the church. Durant's strong nerves were tested by a number of questions relative to the last time he saw Miss Lamont, but he stuck to his former statements on that point.

CUBAN JUNTA ALARMED.

News Received Which Is Not at All Favorable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The executive committee of the Cuban junta held a special meeting last evening and arranged for a public meeting in one of the large halls of the city some time during this month. Speeches will be made in Spanish and English. Other matters were discussed relative to the prosecution of the war against Spanish rule in Cuba. Important news, it was reported, had been received from the field which was not at all favorable to the Cuban cause. What the nature of the news was members of the junta would not say.

The junta has decided that prompt action is necessary to save the revolution from being crushed out of existence before the United States congress meets, and, as it is hoped, grants the insurgents belligerent rights. Campos, the junta admits, is sending all his forces after Gomez, Maceo and Roloff.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THEIR IMMENSE SUPERIORITY.

Numerous Recent Instances Where the United Press Was Beaten.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The "Herald," "Times" and other United Press papers this morning do not contain one word direct from Constantinople regarding the most serious situation of affairs there. The newspapers under the necessity of taking the United Press service had to be content with extracts from London newspapers containing dispatches which had been published 12 hours previously, direct from Constantinople by the Associated Press newspapers.

There has also been very serious rioting at Trebizonde, Armenia; the Associated Press had the first news of it direct from the scene of the disturbance, and this morning they have the details. The United Press papers had to be content with a short dispatch appropriated in London, and they have not yet got the details of this latest killing of Armenians.

Then, again, the Associated Press newspapers throughout the United States and Canada, and the many Associated Press agencies in Europe, were able to print the "World's" exclusive Sackville-West pamphlet yesterday morning. The newspapers of the United Press had to wait until that organization stole this important feature; then they had to use it 24 hours late.

Finally, the newspapers taking the Associated Press service printed on Tuesday the story from London of the approaching sale of the famous Deepdene estate, and no less famous Hope diamond. The United Press newspapers print that dispatch this morning, 36 hours late.

Among the other beats of the Associated Press yesterday afternoon were a dispatch from Yokohama telling of the restoration of order at Seoul, Corea; a Havana cablegram announcing the destruction by the insurgents of an important railroad bridge, dynamite being used for this purpose; bill introduced in the Danish parliament to provide paid consuls at New York, Chicago, New Orleans, etc.; London dispatch containing outline of letter to Associated Press proposing, upon behalf of English universities, to hold an international British-American university contest, and, from Rome, the pope's letter to Cardinal Rampolla.

ADVANCE IN SILVER.

It Will Have a Good Effect Upon Some Railroads.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The upward tendency of the market for silver is attracting close attention both here and in Europe. The headquarters of the speculation in silver is in London, but its price, among other influences, has a distinct bearing upon the securities of several of our railway systems, as well as those of the Mexican lines. The rise in silver, if continued, would affect the last-mentioned properties in three separate ways.

First, in their gross earnings, as the predominant industry in Mexico is the mining of silver, which has been continued, despite the fall in its price, and would naturally be stimulated by an increase in its value. This would, of course, mean an increase in the earnings of the roads which traverse the mining districts. Secondly, the roads would be benefited by a reduction in operating expenses, about one-third of which are paid in gold. Thirdly, a high price for silver increases the capacity of the roads to meet their fixed charges, which are payable in gold.

As an illustration, it has been carefully estimated that if the Mexican Central railway had received the same price in 1894 for silver as that obtaining in 1893, instead of a deficit of $750,000 for 1894, as actually shown, the road would have earned a substantial surplus above fixed charges. Also, that the Mexican National, with the same rate of exchange as existed in 1893, would have saved in 1894 full interests on both prior lien and "A" bonds. In the United States the Rocky mountain roads would be favorably affected by further appreciation in the price of the white metal, and more particularly the people who are interested in the rehabilitation of the Union Pacific system.

It will be remembered that after the Baring crisis in 1890 the Union Pacific difficulties were adjusted, under the administration of J. Pierpont Morgan, by the issue of a large collateral trust. For three years following that time, until the silver crisis in 1893, the property reflected steadily improving conditions, with the result that the securities advanced so that a large amount of the collateral trust notes was retired.

A STUNNING CALLING GOWN.

Calling on a Duchess-to-Be. What the Ladies Are Wearing.

Correspondence of The Post.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Within 10 days after the announcement of the Marlborough engagement there drove up the roadway within the beautiful outer portals of Marble house, at Newport, R. I., 500 fine equipages. And out of each there tripped from one to three elegantly dressed women. An American girl had stepped into the British nobility, and these calls were for congratulation, many wishes of joy and much felicity.

In accordance with her own ideas of etiquette, borrowed partly from the London set and partly from her native hospitable southern training, Mrs. Alva S. Vanderbilt sent out 1,000 letters to friends telling them of her daughter's engagement, and as half that number were within calling distance of the City by the Sea, 500 persons lost no time in calling.

The exact wording of the announcement cannot be stated accurately, because it differed with the person and degree of friendship. To 200 went the barest announcement of the fact; to another 200 a more elaborate wording, and to the others all over the world went long private letters which were the work of the indefatigable Mrs. Alva and her secretary.

To do this sort of thing well, so that it gives satisfaction to all sets of

A New Tea Gown.

friends, is a social art greater than leading a cotillion or planning a ball.

It is astonishing how short a time it takes to get new gowns. Late in the season though it may be, early in the winter though it may seem, busy though all the modistes advertise themselves to be, yet new dresses appear as suddenly and as beautifully planned as though months of preparation had been put upon them.

All society wore new calling gowns to pay respects to the prospective duchess. She, quite a slip of a girl, wore white with bunches of ribbon at her waist for the Newport calls; and for the New York ones, when she came down to the city for the trousseau planning, she wore a light material, crepon mostly, or the sheerest china silk. She wore them in black, in brown, in blue and in bright red, often figured. When she goes into the street she wears a long double-breasted coat that hides the gown to below the knees. Very English, but not very dressy, her friends say!

But the calling gowns of those who put on their best smiles and their best gowns to go to see the little duchess to be! One of them was a heavy corded silk. The skirt fairly rustled with stiffness. It was plain and beautiful. The cut was princess in the back, showing no seam at the waist. The fastening must have been under the arm and at the shoulder, for it was princess in front also. A very heavy white cord and jet braiding went across both the front and back of the waist, making a fine, full figure, as any trimming along the bust or mid-waist line will, and there was a lovely thick crystal-edged ruching around the neck.

Strange what an air of elegance is given to a dress by the addition of white corded silk sleeves. There is a New York woman, who prides herself upon dressing with elegance upon a small allowance, who has four or five sets of these sleeves, differently trimmed, that can be quickly sewed into a gown by her maid.

The sleeves of this one very stunning calling gown were of white silk, with small bits of applique work upon them. The applique was in black velvet. The bits were triangles of black velvet, with beads sewed upon them. They were appliqued upon the white silk with coarse sewing twist, and around them were sewed black jet beads and small jet ornaments. The effect was very rich.

Stamped brocades in white silk are effective, but the cheapness with which they are produced makes them a little common for those who are desirous of making an individual impression. The appliqued bits of black velvet are not quite similar in appearance to the common brocades.

Ladies who go shopping may like to walk, but those who go calling invariably like to go in a carriage, even though it be but the two-wheeler of the cab stand. The reason for this is the extreme elegance of the visiting toilette. Even the dinner gown is simple alongside of it. Nothing in the whole wardrobe is as fine as one's best calling gown.

The autumn winds which blew lords and dukes over here for various purposes of conquest, more or less successful, blew along a style that is much in vogue in London, but has never been popular here. This is the fashion for wearing the tulle or lace hat for dressy occasions. We like it for golf or tennis or the lawn party or the country drive. But Londoners like it for the theater, for the park and for the calling occasion.

An English lady, one of the combination English set now here—the H. O. Bax-Ironsides, Dunraven, Marlborough, Paget party—appeared twice in a fall hat of lace. Once it was at Newport and once in New York. The appearances were only brief "calling afternoons," but the hat was much admired. American women are quick to pick up what is good, and immediately the lace calling-hat was adopted. "Not because it is English," explained an American lady very earnestly to her milliner, "but because I see—what you have often tried to impress upon me—the becomingness of anything soft and full around the face."

As all who want a sudden lace hat for fall wear do not boast a regular milliner nor know one who would get up such a creation inexpensively, the rule for making it may be briefly stated. It is from the memorandum book of a Fifth avenue milliner, who jotted down the lines for aiding her head milliner, who was desirous of getting up a number of them.

"Take the wire frame of a summer tulle hat. The larger the frame the better, no matter what the shape, so long as the brim is flaring. Gather three yards of fine, lacy chiffon upon the brim, letting the lace weave in and out of the wire until not an inch of wire is visible. This is done by laying the chiffon on top of the frame and pulling it through into big, loose scallops. A few stitches hold it smoothly in place.

"The chiffon should be exactly the color of the trimmings of the fall suit. The very swell Newport caller chose white, embroidered in pale brown. Cover the top of the frame with the plain part of the chiffon. Now get two yards of striped velvet ribbon that includes all the shades of the costume and make into a great, broad, upstanding bow. Fasten with an emerald pin at one side of the crown, and you have the fall lace hat. It is simple enough and very becoming to everybody."

These are the milliner's memoranda, and all may read.

A little black-eyed seamstress appeared the other day in the office of a great oculist complaining of her eyes. "They are strong enough," said she, "but they hurt me."

"You have been focusing them," said he, looking critically into their depths, "upon some minute object for many hours at a stretch. There is coming a small furrow between your brows, and your eyes have a weak spot in the nerves at about sewing focus Do you use the needle much?"

"I don't known," hesitated she, "whether you would call it much. I sewed jet beads upon 30 yards of white ribbon in wheel pattern, making a hand-made trimming; then I cut out the edges of the ribbon down to the beads, and button-holed both edges of the ribbon, keeping the in and out of the pattern, and then I fitted the beaded ribbon into a pattern of jet beads upon the back of a bodice. There were, I guess, 1,000,000 beads, and I don't know how many button-hole stitches. There wasn't one stitch as big as a machine stitch."

"Ah," said the oculist, "I understand. Go home and tell your mistress you have paid the price of a lifelong neuralgia with that beaded strip." But women must be in the fashion. And that brings one to sleeves.

If Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt were asked what would be the prevailing fashion of sleeve this fall she would undoubtedly say: "Large shoulder puffs, standing well out, but not seting up much above the shoulder line. Tight as the skin to the elbow."

This has been the universal scheme of the sleeves that have called upon her at her new town house in New York city.

A dreadful little attempt was made by one of the New York leaders of fashion to introduce the skin-tight sleeves with ruffles around the shoulder falling to the elbow. Several ordered gowns of this sort, but the sleeves never made but one appearance. There is something extremely antiquated about this style that refuses to adapt itself to the youth of the wearer. A ruffle around the armhole of the dress falling limp to the elbow make a grandmother's shoulder out of the shapeliest shoulder slope.

Miss Whitney is keeping very quiet this fall, but she does drop inland occasionally from that yacht, upon which her father chooses to spend most of his time, to make calls. One of her calling dresses is tan, with sleeves of brown, brocaded in tan. There was a deal of cut steel glimmering upon the dress. The steel was principally in great buttons, as the big, round, flat pins are called, and these were fastened at the shoulder, at the neck, down the front and all around the belt. Twenty of these steel pins, kept carefully burnished, would make a very beautiful addition to any gown of any description. Bright steel is so scarce it is always admired.

If this engagement had not come off just now the pet fashion of the week would have been a new golf or a new shooting rig. But noblesse oblige; and no matter in what direction thought may be straying, there must be a rush to town for a calling gown and a visit of fellcitation to the little lady who will so soon take her place among the powers of Europe.

HELEN WARD.

The Art of Living.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

We are all agreed that there is no more primal necessity of inter-human service than the preparation of food.

All the more intimate processes of life are involuntary, and must be done by the individual for himself, but this—the external half of the process of nutrition—cannot be done alone by modern man. It is a compound function.

We are all familiar with the moral tale in the school readers, of the number of men required to produce one plum pudding. The moral, though vague, was weighty, but we hardly need so elaborate an instance. We may take the simple matter of bread alone, and see at once how much time and labor are saved by our united service in its production.

If each man were obliged to plant, grow, reap, thrash, winnow, grind, mix and bake his own bread, bread would soon be unknown. If each man must feed himself, he remains a hunter. The most selfish of us is incapable of all that immense labor to minister to personal hunger. Division of labor in the preparation of food is the earliest form of that indispensable principle.

In the development of our system of human nutrition we have reached this stage: the far-spread unacquainted population of the world produce food materials; the commerce of the world collects and distributes these materials; the tradesman stores and exhibits them; and the private individual, through private servants, procures and prepares them in their final form of individual food. This process originally was in the hands of the individual, then passed into the hands of his servants, and through the enlargement of private service to public service is now principally in the hands of the public. I say principally, because it may at once be seen that the individual deprived of his servants, would be better off in regard to nutrition than if he retained his servants, and were deprived of the production, commerce and trade of the world.

A clearer instance of the organic evolution of society it were hard to find. The existence of primitive man depended on his own exertion in nutrition—in obtaining, preparing, and assimilating food. Modern man's great advantage over the savage is that he produces food instead of merely obtaining it. He creates the supply out of his own applied energy, and so vastly increases the surety and ease of his existence; setting free to new and higher usefulness the energy which the savage has to spend in struggling for individual existence.

But this advantage is absolutely dependent on the organic relation of society—on the division of labor and exchange of product. A primordial cell could do nothing to obtain food; it could only absorb what came in its way. These cells, combined into an organism, became able to obtain food by voluntary exertion—a great step in development. But man's advance is still greater; by the union of organisms into a still greater organism, society, he is able to produce food, thus following the natural law of conservation of energy, the line of least resistance.

The undeviating principle which has worked to accomplish these results is now pressing against the hitherto untouched part of the process which has remained so nearly individual, the preparation of food. Man early multiplied his organic capability by means of slaves, his will operating through their bodies to his immediate advantage. It was, perhaps, the first crude step in division of labor. This still remains a sort of writ in all our complex social life—the man and his servants.

Originally this writ performed all the functions of nutrition, obtained or produced food, prepared it and ate it, large difference being made, to be sure, between the man and the servant as to amount and quality of food.

Production grew to be a wider and wider function, developing in its growth the allied system of collection and distribution; these are now social functions of the broadest sort.

But the preparation has remained stationary in the hands of the man and his servants. At least it has seemed so to remain, but in truth division of labor has so nearly approached and undermined it that the present general pressure finds but little resistance. The various processes of preparing food, once all performed at home, are now, little by little, spreading out and away into the many busy unconscious hands of the world, until viands perfectly and fully prepared find their way into our houses. Where once the newly skilled carcass was thrown down, now sometimes come neat packages of dressed meat, or the further subtleties of canned soups and potted tidbits. On glass and china and paper and tin, each package making printed boast of the instant simplicity of its use, the food of the world is more and more prepared for it by public service. The greater accuracy and cleanness, the saving in time, strength, and temper, every modern housewife knows. And the increase in the use of canned goods of all sorts is equally well known to the dealer therein.

Preparation of food is coming faster and faster to be an public a business as production. Even the service of food grows public daily. Where once you could buy only raw materials and take them home to use, save only for the convenience of some occasional public house, now every street corner commands its view of eating places and drinking places, from the large hotel or restaurant to the most transient tray of peanuts. Nutrition in all its branches grows more and more to be an organic function of society.

Against this rising tide of progress stands but one opposition—that which we call "the home." Because, originally, these functions of nutrition were performed by the family, they have been always associated in our minds with ideas of love and duty, and we find it hard to dissociate them. But there is really no connection whatever. Nutrition is a function in itself, to be confounded with no other, and, as we have seen, capable of being enlarged into a vast socio-organic system. Our families, however, are based on reproductive necessities—the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, sister and brother.

Because at an early period these functions were practiced in common by the same members—a man's slaves being his family and his family his slaves—the confusion remains. But a little thought must convince anyone that there is no faintest connection between these essential functions of humanity. The necessities of nutrition are not common to families, arising only on the formation of families, ceasing with the dissolution of families; far form it! They belong to the individual, begin with his birth, cease with his death, exist always, with no reference whatever to his family relation.

Yet so arbitrarily have we confounded these widely dissimilar processes that what and how a man eats are made to depend largely on whom he marries! Before that it depended on who was his mother; sometimes it may rest on a sister or daughter; in some way a man's stomach must be given into the hands of his female relatives.

Why not his lungs also? Fancy one going about mournfully complaining that he could not breathe satisfactorily now that his wife was out of town!

On what strange compression have we forced the production and commerce of the whole world's food to filter through the untrained hands of some woman or women whose only claim to so control nutrition is the relation of sex!

It is inevitable in such circumstances that we should find such conditions as are everywhere visible among us; the family relation strained to bursting, and home life having to be defended in the papers and preached as a duty for lack of natural attraction.

It is no wonder, when we are endeavoring to maintain nutritive processes as old as savagery against the increasing pressure of progressive social organization, and using the force of natural affection to support the untenable ground.

It is growing harder and harder for the modern wife to fulfill her assigned place in the world's nutrition; and, as soon as she is conscious of the retarding and injurious influence of that position, she will leave it forever. Production, distribution, preparation, and presentation of food are matters between the individual and race. The kitchen is no part of the home.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

Three Model Menus.

Bean Soup.
Clam Chowder.
Potato Snow. Browned Sweet Potatoes.
Tomato Scallop.
Salad, Lettuce and Cress.
Cheese. Water Wafers.
Beignets Souffles.
Coffee.

—

Calf's Head Soup.
Stewed Pan-Fish.
Lamb Chops, Breaded and Fried.
Potato Snow, Savory Rice.
Spinach with Eggs.
Salad, Lettuce and Cress.
Cheese. Wafers.
Baked Batter Pudding, Hard Sauce.
Coffee.

—

Tomato Soup.
Oyster Patties.
Ragout of Beef with Mushrooms.
Mashed Potatoes. Sweet Potatoes.
Cauliflower, Cream Sauce.
Birds on Toast.
Salad, Lettuce and Cucumber.
Cheese. Water Wafers.
Hot Apple Tart with Cream.
Coffee.

—

Beignets Souffles.—These are simply one of the delicate forms of fritter made as follows: One cup of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of butter, a little grated lemon peel, a pinch of salt. Put these together and boil a few moments; take from the fire and stir in the flour, stirring till perfectly smooth and stiff. Beat in the eggs one at a time, then set on the ice for two or three hours. Bring the lard to boiling point, testing it with a bit of bread, and drop in bits of the batter the size of a walnut. Fry golden brown, dry on brown paper, and sift powdered sugar over them. Send to table at once. If successful, they will be round and light as puff balls.

Baked Batter Pudding.—This is an old-fashioned, but always excellent, pudding. Sixteen tablespoonfuls of sifted flour and a pinch of salt. One quart of milk, four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately. Stir in the milk to the yolks, and add these to the flour, beating hard. Beat in the whites, and pour all into a warmed and well-buttered pudding dish. Bake half an hour in hot oven. It will rise very high, and must have a good firm crust. Serve at once with hard or liquid sauce. Strawberry or raspberry jam makes a delicious one, or lemon may be used.

HELEN CAMPBELL.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF GIRL-BACHELORS' CLUBS.

Federation of Girls' Clubs.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

There is in New York a club calling itself by the imposing title of "The Federation of Girl Bachelors' Clubs." The members of this club are individual clubs. The "Merry Bachelors," the "Girls' Reading Club," the "Paris Tour Club" and many, many others are members of "The Federation Club." Individuals also may belong to it, and the only recommendation required from anybody is a letter of unquestioned financial security.

In these days of benevolent associations and aid societies and working girls' helps of all kinds the mention of financial security grates harshly upon the ear. But without financial reference the object of the Federation club would defeat itself, and the members be as bad off as though they did not belong to it.

The Federation club is a union of girls' clubs for the purpose of securing for the individual members household and dress supplies at prices less than retail. It is a co-operative club, and thus far in its career—that of six prosperous months—it is the greatest success of the century.

The president of the Federation club is a very pretty girl bachelor. She is not a member of any other club, and put in her claim to membership on the ground that she liked to keep house, but couldn't quite afford it at current rates for rent and household expenses. After a month of membership, so sensible was she on all questions, and so invaluable when the members were "cornered," that she was unanimously elected president for the next year.

The principal thing that the Federation club does is to hire apartments for its members. A canvass is made, and the members tabulated. At the September canvass 20 wanted to live downtown, 25 wanted a central residence and 50 desired apartments near Central park. Ten wanted to be far up in the town.

Acsting upon these wishes, the long-headed Miss President dispatched her agent to the apartment houses in the desired parts of the city. Downtown she secured a whole flat house, very desirable in every way, for a third less than regular rental, on condition that she take the whole house for a year. The same arrangement was made uptown, and again around the park. Very nice quarters were secured at low rents, and everybody who lives in a large city knows what this means.

The president next sublet the apartments to members according as they desired them. The rents varied, and so did the purses, and all were able to be suited.

The next step was to fit out the different apartments with electric light privileges. Many of the members were artists and needed strong light in all parts of the studio, to supplement sunlight. Small dynamos were procured and put in.

As it was September, the long-headed Miss President began looking around for coal. Grates and ranges needed it, whether steam heat were provided or not; and, notwithstanding the coal barons, she got it for a quarter off the retail price by taking 100 tons. This distributed in the different cellars, according to orders left at her office, gave each a supply for the winter. And so all things are managed.

The president, when interviewed in her rooms about the Federation club, said: "Our aim, and our only aim, is to give the girls the advantage of things at wholesale rates, and, therefore, we buy everything that is required in a household."

Stepping to a very handsome little escretoire she took out three ledgers. "These hold the orders," said she, "and as soon as enough of them are registered I buy the material. Our object is home comfort at living prices. Do you understand?"

Laying one of the books upon the table, she opened at the first page: "There is our bread and roll list, you see," said she. "We order 100 loaves of bread a day and 200 rolls. One baker has our orders and he delivers at a little above wholesale to the members in their apartments every morning. I pay the baker, and the members pay me. That is why we have to be so particular about financial references.

"With our milk we do the same, also with flour, tea, coffee and the staples. We also buy meat at wholesale if desired. I have orders for 20 roasts of beef every Sunday and 100 fowls. I get them cheap, and my agent selects the meat to be sure it is prime. We cannot take individual orders, only standing ones, and so we get them at wholesale.

"About our household linen, towels, sheets, etc., we have a system also. We hire them made and marked at a certain store and we get them at hotel prices. There is quite a rebate. I pay cash on delivery, and the shopkeeper has them carried to the different apartments all over the city. See? Here is an order from flat No. 6 downtown for half a dozen towels; another from flat No. 14 uptown for six pillow-cases, and so on. As soon as 50 are wanted I order them, and we are never kept waiting more than a week or two, as we have 300 'bachelor households' in our federation.

"Carpets, dishes and such things," chatted on the president, seating herself comfortably in her own very pretty apartment, "we cannot promise to buy, as individual tastes differ. But I have here three samples of fine carpet which I can get at a low price, and as soon as there are orders for 100 yards I shall purchase.

"There is one thing," said the president, "about which we are very particular, and on account of which so many cooperative clubs fail. We preserve our independence and our own social circles. None of our members have a personal acquaintnce with each other. We have ten directors who audit accounts once a month, but further than that we never get acquainted. Individually I know only a dozen of our members, though I get letters from them all. Here, for instance, is a letter from a young artist who gives lessons in a girls' school. She keeps house well and entertains considerably. She wants a little maid to open her front door afternoons and bring in the tea tray. Here is another letter. This is from a girl who has a business of her own. She goes out early in the morning, and when she returns she wants to find her house in order. She is entertaining considerably and doing her own work. I fancy the same little maid would fit in both cases at different hours, and I can get her for $2 apiece a week if she can get her breakfast at one place and tea at another. How's that for managing?

"Of course we launder on a large scale. One of our apartment houses, filled with girl bachelors in hard luck, has a laundry underneath, and here we conduct our own laundry work, taking in a little outside work.

"Are we all poor?" smiled the president, tilting her pretty nose and settling down into the cushions of her own luxurious divan. "No, I don't think we are any of us really 'poor.' We earn considerable and have very nice positions in the social world. But we have $100 tastes and $20 salaries. Hence the Federation club. As for myself," glancing down the drawing-room, through the portieres into a small reception room lighted with oriental lamps, "I earn money painting pictures. Yes, I am an artist. But I don't want to paint all the time, so I manage the club on condition of getting my rent free. That is all. I like the such clubs generally. I like to keep house as I please. I keep two canary birds and a dog. I go out nights. I have company to dinner. I play the piano until morning. I eat in the parlor. I laugh out loud, and I sometimes have 20 girls to dinner; not to mention the men that call in the evening.'

"'What is your financial standing?' I asked.

"'I keep books for a designing firm. I get $40 a week and am engaged by contract for a year.'

"'You are eligible,' said I, 'and I will send out a list for you to choose an apartment and order such things as you want regularly. You will have to chip in on your share of my rent for managing you. It will be about 25 cents a month.'

"She went away delighted, and, from her orders, she is spending her full $40 a week upon her good times. But that's her business, not mine. And, by the way, she wants two gallons of ice cream tonight, and eight others want a gallon each. I get it for 20 cents a quart.

"This club would be a fine thing for poor girls, shop girls and seamstresses. But we run ours a little too expensively for them. Why, look into that closet. There are 50 pounds of old-fashioned fruit cake sent here to-day, ordered by members, and to be distributed by our special messenger this afternoon. It isn't a poor girl's club!

"You ask if it takes a head to manage this club? Well, I can say that it does. But I've got a head enough for it. I got tired paying a big rent and darning my gloves when I knew I could get the same things cheaper by co-operation.

"We buy feather pillows for sofa cushions—by the hundred. Did I tell you that? And we supply members with $100 coupons for furnishing their apartments—good for $110 at the dealer's. And we do a great many of those things. I keep thinking of new schemes all the time, and, though I may be spoiling myself as an artist, I'm sure a great many girl bachelors will be made happy."

CONSTANCE MERRIFIELD.

TWO CHICAGO MAIDENS.

Warm Tones for Dresses.

Correspondence of The Post.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Sometimes little differences are more interesting than big ones, because you have to look sharper to find them, and then they assume the proportions of discoveries. One American city is very like another, and yet Chicago is not New York by any manner of means.

I wonder if it is possible to put the difference into a sentence. If it is, I should say Chicago is more American. If it is not, that her women are not tailor-made on the streets and altogether Parisian at afternoon teas: they wear just the same clothes they would wear in Gotham, but they wear them with a peculiarity. And it is in putting one's finger on this peculiarity that the discovery lies.

The peculiarity is color. Chicago lets herself go. If Chicago business men hadn't let themselves go in trade this wonderful city wouldn't have grown up at the foot of Lake Michigan. If Chicago women hadn't let themselves go in the make and hue of their dresses they wouldn't be the piquant, picturesque westerners they are.

For it is a mistake to suppose that to be right one must always be subdued. Good taste is suppression sometimes, but just as many times it is display. New Yorkers go to London too often. They come home too straight and severe. Chicago believes in itself and in the great country west of it, and it isn't afraid of red and yellow. Pretty Mrs. Yerkes has a collection of yellow diamonds. That is like Chicago and it is becoming.

Chicago isn't good to look at in October. Perhaps that is why I like the warm tones. When the wind blows strong from the lake the city seems weary and weather-beaten. The trees are a lifeless green with thinning foliage and it sets one's blood running to see the velvets and furs, the pomegranite reds and the rich damson shades. These things are distinctly comforting.

Whatever the cause, I am glad Chicago girls like plaids; they look well in them. The contrasting colors suit well their chic figures and splendid independence, and it's worth an hour's walk to be out on the boulevards and see them pass and repass in blue and green soft wool mixtures, dark blue with lines of scarlet, golden brown checked with dark blue, crimson barred with black, and every other combination that on a tall slender girl is dainty and dangerous.

If I were to make a study of a Chicago girl I should choose as a type one I saw this afternoon. She was 19, maybe, tall, rather slight, and with big, full brown eyes. She parted her hair in the middle, as we all do nowadays, and she brought one smart little curl right down over her forehead between her eyes. She wore a dress of soft green cloth on an olive shade. The skirt was wide and split up the side seams to show a knee-deep kilting of green and crimson silk. The bodice had broad square revers of green silk, with large cut steel buttons on them, turning back from a crimson silk waistcoat. A full fold of green silk formed the waistband. There were little silk cuffs and a collar, and around the shoulders was flung a shawl-like cape of green silk that hung in straight, stole-like ends almost to the ground. The hat was a green felt, trimmed with reddish brown chrysanthemums. Under the brim at the back was a big green velvet bow.

That doesn't sound quite like New York, but the effect was prettier than that of most New York costumes; prettier because it really belonged to the girl of the "Windy City;" it was original and individual.

Western women spend quite as much money for dress as their eastern sisters—more, I believe. But it is not fair to say they do not spend it as well. They express themselves in their attire better, so far as I have seen.

A few evenings ago I went to see Ada Rehan at Hooley's. Scattered through the audience were a number of strikingly pretty theater gowns. One that was worn by a rich Chicago woman, past her heyday but still radiant and beautiful, was golden brown cloth, cut in the princess style. The corsage was finished with two rows of irridescent buttons. A city knows good dressmaking when it leans to the princesse. Such a dress shows the hand of the mistress. A successful princesse is rare and great. When this woman left her box after the "Taming of the Shrew," she drew about her shoulders a long pelisse of black brocade lined throughout with sable. Revers of black caracul flared opened in front, turning right back over the shoulders and continuing the fold quite to the ground. Filling the open front was a deep yoke of caracul and jet from beneath which fell an accordion-plaited front of black lace, in itself worth a fortune. A standing collar of black velvet and sable and overwhelming full sleeves with fur ruffles completed quite the most magnificent cloak it was ever my luck to see.

At a little luncheon given in honor of Miss Beatrice Harraden I had a chance to study not only the authoress who leaped so suddenly into popularity, but also the Windy City's ideas about afternoon gowns. A dark, lusterless red crepon was the material of a frock to which I paid particular attention. It was draped with wide black silk bands, soft and puffy, and was made with the godet skirt that promises to be even more fashionable than last winter. It had a gored front and sides and three plaits behind. It had a narrow pointed girdle of skeleton jet, and the bodice had a round yoke of jet over red silk, and big drooping sleeves.

It's interesting, by the way, to see how dressmakers are going to get rid of the pouch front bodice, for their offered substitutes as yet show little or no originality.

A second interesting afternoon frock was of dark green cloth with skirt trimmed with three ruffles of dark rose-colored taffeta. This was a quaint frock altogether after the modes affected by the ill-starred queen, for it had a very silk belt, and a silk fichu long enough to cross the slender ends in front and tie loosely behind. The neck was left slightly open in a tiny V. A prettier frock or a prettier girl I haven't seen in a year.

There are splendid brocades in all the big stores, and the idea seems to be to make them up for reception dresses, with slashed skirts filled in with contrasting panels or pleatings. One of myrtle green and an odd shade of blue, I have seen made with a long redingote over a petticoat front of velvet.

In a cozy boudoir this morning there blazed an open fire and the feet on the fender were not big ones. They were encased in black slippers and black stockings, and they hid presently under a tea gown of scarlet challie, strewn with dull green flowers. The breadths were set in full at the neck and flowed gracefully to the feet. A broad, dull, green ribbon, tied the robe at the waist, and great bows were set on the shoulders. The sleeves were long and flowing, some half way to the ground. Under them were pleated sleeves of green India silk, finished with creamy lace ruffles.

After you had looked at this picture for a while I think you would agree with me in liking the Chicago girl.

ELLEN OSBORN.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895.

Lord Sackville has not made much glory for himself, either in England or America, by his recent pamphlet assault on Americans generally, and Minister Bayard particularly. It is freely denounced in England as coarse, ill-natured and false in its forced inferences. At the same time the English press take occasion to pay the highest tributes to Mr. Bayard, and in this country partisan lines are swept away in the same direction.

Most of the Germans of New York have returned to the support of Tammany on the excise question. But while the mass of them incline that way, the select few who take office train with the reformers and oppose Tammany as the pressing evil to be got rid of. Then some of them hold that there is a better chance to secure local option through a Republican legislature than a Democratic one. That is the position of Mr. Ottendorfer, of the "Staats-Zeitung."

The new street railway combine, operating some 800 miles of road in Philadelphia, are reported to be hesitating between a policy of 5-cent fares with 8-cent transfers, or six tickets for a quarter with no transfers at all. The policy of the combines should be liberal if they want to get dividends. The Philadelphia papers advise the railways to adopt both the six-trip tickets and the 8-cent transfers as a harmonious combination. But the street car combine so far has not presented the question that way.

A congress of German physicians was recently held at Lubeck, and the curative qualities of anti-toxine came up for discussion. Dr. Behring read a paper in which he held that anti-toxine treatment of diphtheria had continued to be most successful. Mortality has decreased in all hospitals where anti-toxine is used. In Germany alone in the last year 1,000 lives of children, he estimates, have been saved by its use. The mortality in cases of diphtheria will ultimately be reduced, he thinks, to 5 per cent. He is of opinion that it is time to begin a general vaccination of children with the serum as a preventive against diphtheria. It is possible to manufacture serum of such strength that the injection of only half a cubic centimetre suffices to give complete immunity to children who are not already attacked.

The latest issue of a somewhat threatening character between the United States and Spain is whether our consul-general at Havana shall be restricted to purely commercial functions, or shall have power to intervene on questions belonging to the larger diplomatic field necessary for the protection of American citizens. Spain has decreed the consul-general shall be put within the commercial limit, but Secretary Olney says this won't do. Under the "favored notion" clause of our treaties with Spain the United has the right to instruct its consular officers to attend to something besides certifying bills of lading, etc. The most important of these duties is to see that American sojourners in Cuba are protected in their rights, which is unusually important at this time, with a state of war prevailing in a large part of the island.

The Republican papers adopt the Toots vein as to the Indianapolis election, and say "it's of no consequence." Two years ago, when Indianapolis "went back" on its Democratic record and gave the Republican candidate 3,200 majority, the election was deemed of vast consequence, and was so heralded. The majority has been wiped out, and in its stead we have a Democratic majority of 4,722. It strikes us that on Republican reasoning two years ago the result is of considerable significance. Local elections, of course, are not decisive, and often turn on local issues, but they are always accepted by sagacious politicians as marking a certain drift of public opinion. The Indianapolis election was counted of sufficient importance to enlist the electioneering services of a Republican ex-president and aspirant for the presidential nomination of next year. The Republicans of Indiana evidently considered it of some moment.

Washington politicians, who survey the political field from a more or less selfish standpoint, accept the Indianapolis election as a fair indication of change of sentiment from that voted in 1893 and 1894. In a measure this is correct. Democrats "feel it in the air" that the spirit animating their party is widely different from what it was last year. Their big majorities last year encouraged the Republicans to excesses in legislation on the excise question in many states. This is telling against their party for one thing. Of course the prosperity in business and industry is another good reason for change of the drift. The Republicans admit its existence, but claim it will not prevail to the extent of affecting their chances in the presidential fight. A year ago Democrats did not count on carrying Indiana next year. Now they feel sure of it. In Ohio Republicanism was regarded as safe as in Vermont. Not so now. "Jimmy" Campbell stands to be a winner. And so it goes all over the Union. A leading Republican of Pittsburg said the other day, "If the Wilson tariff is the success that appearances indicate, we will have nothing to make a fight on next year." A panic will help the Republicans, but there are no signs of any such campaign document. Said this prominent Republican further: "We held the Democrats responsible for the panic and hard times. On the same principle of drawing conclusions, how can we help their gobbling the credit for good times?" That is precisely what is the matter. If there was a panic with the McKinley tariff in operation, and good times and prosperity and a higher wage rate with the Wilson tariff in force, what are people to think?

THE MISSIONARY TROUBLES.

In Armenia, in Mexico, in China, in Nicaragua, in Spain and other parts of the world religion in the shape of missionaries, diplomacy and the probabilities of war are getting mixed up, and judging from appeals we hear from different quarters some people think it is one of the duties of government to supplement the labors of missionaries in converting the heathen by orthodox blows and knocks from the latest approved patterns of artillery and rifles. There is a great deal of loose talk that we should intervene in China and Armenia, which, it seems to us, misapprehends the privileges of missionaries and the duties of the government. Neither the diplomatic influence of our government nor its strong arm of force can properly be applied to introducing a new faith in other lands. Bishop Newman, of the Methodist church, in speaking of this subject the other day talked sound sense after this fashion:

The question has arisen, Have we the right to go into other countries and attempt to shake the established religion? I think not, for when you attack a man's religion, that which has been his since the dawn of intelligence, that man is going to fight. The same question was answered by a conference in England this year, when resolutions were adopted condemning the recent act of brutality on the part of the Chinese, but acknowledging that the power of missionaries did not extend to coercion. It is the philosophy and philanthropy of the Christian people that disseminate the only true religion broadcast through the land.

It requires a good deal of nerve for a minister of the gospel to take this position when there is so much talk of fighting the battles of the missionaries with powder and cannon. Bishop Newman recognizes the doctrines of Confucius as an established religion, and no doubt looks on them as much better than no religion. He is right. The power of missionaries does not extend to coercion. Philosophy and philanthropy are the things that tell. A Pittsburg clergyman of high character and thorough information not long ago shed a flood of light on the utility of mission work among the Chinese which suggested greater moderation in the claims the missionaries put forth.

This will not prevent every patriotic American from deeply sympathizing with American missionaries who have fallen under the revengeful and fanatical Chinaman, or the duty of our government to maintain treaty obligations for the protection of American citizens, whether they are missionaries or laymen. It is a fact, however, that the missionaries are not always thoughtful or prudent. A serious difficulty was averted in Mexico recently by the intervention of Minister Ransom in a case where some American missionaries had publicly protested against certain religious ceremonies to which the people had long been accustomed. This exasperated the Mexicans, and there were apprehensions of personal violence to the missionaries. On the advice of Minister Ransom, however, they desisted from any action that would anger the Mexican populace. A state department official in an interview the other day said no one has any idea of the amount of trouble given diplomatic officers of every country by the carelessness, imprudence and immoderate zeal of the missionaries. Many of these troubles, the department official said, were unavoidable, and he made this explanation:

It must be remembered that the missionaries penetrate to territories and among people where there is scant observance of law, where the authorities are often corrupt and frequently wicked men, and where there is every opportunity for infraction of law and order. It is natural that there should be persecution of those who have penetrated to these unusual conditions, and most missionaries expect and prepare for this persecution. The United States, of course, protects its citizens from insult and outrage, no matter what errand may bring them to isolated foreign parts. The injured party may be a Protestant or a Catholic, or have no religious belief. The state department is bound and has determined to give protection to our citizens, native or alien born.

The missionaries, he concluded, were generally intelligent, conscientious and law-abiding, but there are others whose religious zeal carries them beyond proper bounds. Some of these seem to fancy they carry with them to foreign lands the local laws that protect them at home. One of our own proclaimed the other day that the gospel ought to be supported among the heathen by ironclads. That is not the mission of the American government.

WILL THE SUPERIOR COURT GO?

It is difficult to see how the courts can amend the law regulating the election of superior court judges, as well as creating that court, by declaring that the mode of election is unconstitutional in restricting the voter to six candidates when seven are to be voted for—that the court can be elected in a way not provided by law—and at the same time hold the balance of the law all right. If the law is unconstitutional in one of its fundamental provisions, how can the rest of the law be held valid? The method by which the judges are to be elected is of first importance. On considerations of public policy the law creating the court provided for minority representation in the court by restricting the elector to voting for six candidates, with seven to be elected. The weight of opinion is that this restriction is unconstitutional. This particular question is to be tested in the common pleas of Dauphin county, and whatever the decision may be it will be appealed to the supreme court. It is to be hoped the highest judiciary will wipe out the entire act. No public necessity exists for the creation of the court. It is a bit of needless extravagance, having its origin in the factional requirements of the Republican party.

Precisely the same issue was presented to the courts of Ohio in regard to laws of that state creating municipal boards in the cities of Cincinnati and Dayton. The Ohio law provided for minority representation by limiting the right to vote for all the officers to be elected. The Ohio constitutional provision defining the rights of voters, is identical with that of Pennsylvania. The supreme court of that state not only said the limitation was unconstitutional, but declared that the whole law fell with it. As the case presented in Ohio was on all-fours with the question as it comes up in Pennsylvania, the probabilities strongly favor the supposition that when the supreme court of this state passes on the law it will also be declared void in its entirety, and the superior court judicially wiped out of existence.

THE OHIO CANVASS.

The campaign in Ohio is growing in interest, and it may also be said that the display of enthusiasm and earnestness by the Democrats far exceeds the Republican showing. There will be no 137,000 majority this year, and very likely no majority whatever for the Republicans. The issue of Cincinnati bossism, controlling Republican politics, conventions and legislation, dictating state candidates, and with a black record of jobbery and rascality, is having its effect. The interview printed in "The Post" with General John Beatty, a prominent Republican banker of Columbus and formerly a member of congress, indicates a large Republican drift in support of Governor Campbell. General Beatty says he will not support Bushnell, the Republican candidate for governor, because he was nominated by the "Foraker and Cox Cincinnati gang," and "nominated by trickery, falsehood and the lavish use of money." And as to Campbell, this representative Republican made this statement, which will bear reprinting:

"Campbell is an open, frank, square, manly man. He gave us one good administration. He has always been the friend of the soldier. He is bright, able and ready on the platform. He stands for good morals, good money and good government, and is not the inconsequential figure-head and puppet of the Hamilton county gang. I like the man. He is not a pretentious sham. He is not a lobbyist; not the mouth-piece of a boss; not the obedient tool of a gang, and not a sneak."

It is these qualities so freely admitted that gives James E. Campbell his strong hold on the people of Ohio. General Beatty clearly states the boss issue involved in the success of Bushnell and Foraker. It would make Boss Cox omnipotent. He would continue to levy toll on all public offices, and every bill that passed the legislature would have to pay tribute to him. The Democrats of Ohio have every reason to feel encouraged and continue to the last the splendid campaign they are making. The Indianapolis election shows what can be done, these times of Democratic prosperity, with the panicky and calamity majorities the Republicans piled up last year and the year before. The Republican majority in Ohio is already wiped out. The 130,000 Democrats who remained away from the polls last year will vote this year. Therefore the two parties start even, and the work before the Democrats is to see to it that "Jimmy" Campbell scores the 10,000 majority he had when he met and overcame Fire-Alarm Foraker. It can be done.

THE OLD ADAM WILL OUT.

We grieve to hear that already, with his honors as a reformer fresh upon his manly brow, there are indications that Chairman Quay is falling from grace as to the use of money in elections. The senator is all right, but the chairman is going wrong. Public announcement was made some time ago that Gilkeson had handed over to Chairman Quay $5,000 as a remnant of the donations of the Standard and other corporations to the Republican campaign last year. This it was held would be ample to pay the expenses of the campaign this year, about the result of which there is not much doubt. But not so. The political assessment agent is at work, and office-holders have been called on to pay into the state committee 1 per cent on their salaries. The $5,000 Gilkeson handed over is not enough. In fact, it seems as if the pressure was exceptionally urgent. While the combine is levying all the money it can raise in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Chairmen Quay's chief-of-staff, Frank Leach, is pirating all over the state for money for the Quay committee. The combine and the senator are keeping two purses, and therefore, instead of one assessment, those officials who want to insure themselves against the accidents of politics will have to pay two. One is for the benefit of the Quay faction and the other to help the Magee-Hastings-Martin combine out of their grave clothes.

This is a very grievous matter. We had looked on Senator—Chairman Quay as a brand plucked from the burning. He was to inaugurate an era of political reform in Pennsylvania. No money, no offices, no patronage, no bossing, no contracts—no nothing; all the juicy plums of politics were to be handed over to the Y. M. C. A., or some institution of that character. But, alack the day, he backslides. His committee has started the assessment piracy, and in a few months all professions of reform will be abandoned. He will abjure his "snivel service" convictions, and all the rest will tumble after. And Senator Quay was such a promising convert.

STATES THE CASE CORRECTLY.

The London "Speaker" in discussing the foreign policy of the United States as indicated by the Cleveland administration boils down a great deal of truth in two propositions. Referring to the Venezuelan affair, it says:

Europe must understand that the people of the United States are decided, first of all, to prohibit, if necessary with the bayonet and rifle, any extension of European dominion; secondly, that popular sentiment in the United States enthusiastically favors every insurrectionary movement which aims at the removal of a European flag from American soil. This will entail force, expenditure and complications.

Sympathy with insurrectionary movements to drive out the flag of European dominion from American soil has been the custom of the American people since the time of Bolivar and Iturbide; that is, for over 70 years. It is no new thing, but does not contemplate armed intervention in behalf of insurgents, either in Canada or Cuba. As to the Monroe doctrine, that rests on a different footing, and as the "Speaker" says, "the people of the United States are decided, first of all, to prohibit, if necessary with the bayonet and rifle, any extension of European dominion." That is, of course, in the two Americas or the islands adjacent thereto. The "decision" of the American people, irrespective of party, could not have been stated with more truth and brevity. Nor does any notion of conquest or acquisition of territory enter into this purpose to maintain the Monroe doctrine. It means that we are old enough, strong enough, and have the confidence and pride in American institutions to bar out European systems in the two Americas. In a measure, it is a matter of self-preservation. Let Europe take care of itself. The United States will guard American interests, north and south of the equator.

Answers to Correspondents.

Schoolboy, City—The first Ft. Pitt was finished and occupied in 1759.

M. K. Y., City—There are several preparations for glossing the bosoms of shirts, and your grocer can undoubtedly recommend one to you.

Quay Republican, City—Coroner McDowell's salary is $3,500 per year. He has been in office 10 years. We don't know when he will be willing to get out.

W. H. B., Elco, Pa.—Some of the "state books" for this year have been printed. Write to Frank Reeder, secretary of the commonwealth, Harrisburg, for further information.

B. W., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.—(1) There are no statistics of the amount of writing that can be placed in a given space. (2) The alien wife of an alien cannot vote on her husband's naturalization papers.

A Little School Girl, Greenville, Pa.—The water of Lake Erie is not salt; therefore, it must be fresh. Please study this fact and try to remember it. We do not care to waste time answering questions replies to which could have been more easily obtained than by writing to "The Post." If the "Little School Girl," who appears to be big enough to prefix "Miss" in brackets to her name, had asked her teacher about Lake Erie, she would have saved the price of a postal card and had the information stored away behind her bangs before this. We are always glad to reply to legitimate queries and will spare no trouble in looking up important matters for our correspondents, but we must decline to answer any more "Little School Girls." That interesting young lady is not alone in propounding puerile problems, however, as only recently we received a request from a Braddock man to settle a bet between A and B. A had bet B that a Second avenue electric car had broken a wheel on its run between this city and the borough. We haven't answered the Braddock man yet. Moreover, we're not going to answer him.

IRON BOX OF VALUABLES.

It Was Dug Up on the Water Front in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A curious iron chest has been dug up on the water front of Brooklyn, and it has been suggested that it might have been at one time the property of Captain Kid. This chest and an old-fashioned bull's-eye gold watch, which was found in it, are now in the possession of John T. Frost, of 128 Cumberland street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Frost and his brother are in the coal business in John street. The chest was found while their men were building coal bunkers, about a week ago. It was only eight feet below the surface. The men broke the lock and took out a lot of papers, which floated away in the breeze. They also took out a lot of gold, silver and copper coin, which, it is said, they converted to their own use, but the curious old watch and the chest Mr. Frost took.

The chest weighs about 150 pounds. On the top is a brass knob, and huge iron handles are on each side of the chest. It was covered with rust. The watch is made of pure gold, and has two cases. An iron clasp is on the front case, and on the back is an engraving which looks like a portrait, but it is so old and worn that it impossible to make out just what it is.

Mr. Frost has an idea that the box may have been buried during the revolutionary war, when the tide did not reach so high as at present. It is also said that it may have been part of the valuables in a vessel that may have been wrecked on the spot years ago.

A $25,000,000 Suit.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 12.—An important application, involving $25,000,000, was made to-day before Judge N. Goff, of the circuit court of appeals of the United States, by Attorneys Green and Deming, representing the Mercantile trust company, of Philadelphia, to foreclose a 100-year mortgage, made by the Norfolk & Western railroad company. The application was granted. The railroad was represented by Richard C. Dale and Samuel S. Dickson, and the receivers by J. T. Doran, of Philadelphia.

Sunday School Union to Meet.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 13.—The Maryland Sunday school union will assemble in convention in this city at the Academy of Music next Saturday and continue in session over Sunday. A large number of delegates are expected from West Virgina and from Pennsylvania.

SOMETIMES.

Sometimes—not often—when the days are long
And golden lie the ripening fields of grain,
Like cadence of some half-forgotten song,
There sweeps a memory across my brain.
I hear the landrail far among the grass,
The drowsy murmur in the scented lines;
I watch the radiant butterflies that pass
And am sad and sick at heart sometimes—
Sometimes.

Sometimes, when royal winter holds his sway,
When every cloud is swept from azure skies,
And frozen pool and lighted hearth are gay
With laughing lips and yet more laughing eyes,
From far-off days an echo wanders by
That makes a discord in tae Christmas chimes.
A moment in the dance or talk I sigh
And seem half lonely in the crowd sometimes—
Sometimes.

Not often, nor for long. O friend, my friend,
We were not lent our life that we might weep;
The flower-crowned May of earth hath soon an end;
Should our fair spring a longer sojourn keep?
Comes all too soon the time of fading leaves,
Come on the short, cold days. We must arise
And go our way and garner home our sheaves,
Though some far-faint regret may cloud our eyes
Sometimes.

Sometimes I see a light almost divine
In meeting eyes of two that now are one;
Impatient of the tears that rise to mine,
I turn away to seek some work undone.
There dawns a look upon some stranger face;
I think, "How like and yet how far less fair!"
And look and look again and seek to trace
A moment more your fancied likeness there—
Sometimes.

O sad, sweet thoughts! O foolish, vain regrets!
As wise it were, what time June roses blow,
To weep because the first blue violet
We found in spring has faded long ago.
O love, my love, if yet by song of bird,
By flower scent, by some sad poet's rhymes,
My heart, that fain would be at peace, is stirred;
Am I to blame that still I sigh sometimes?
Sometimes.

And sometimes know a pang of jealous pain,
That, while I walk all lonely, other eyes
May haply smile to yours that smile again
Beneath the sun and stars of southern skies.
The past is past; but is it sin if yet
I, who in calm content would seek to dwell,
Who will not grieve, yet cannot quite forget,
Still send a thought to you and wish you well—
Sometimes.

The Qualifications of Voters.

To the Editor of The Post:

1—Article 15 of the constitution of the United States says: All voters must be males, 21 years old, and citizens. Does that not require foreigners to be residents of the United States five years? Then, how can a state make voters of foreigners in three months, or women voters? Can states nullify the laws of the United States?

2—If a foreigner lands in Michigan, and in three months is made a voter, and then comes to Pennsylvania and resides here one year, is he a legal voter in this state, notwithstanding Pennsylvania requires a residence of five years before an alien is entitled to citizenship?

3—Then, again, if the states only make voters, how about the United States? Can Davenport run the elections with his United States supervisors when congressmen and presidential electors are being voted for? Also, how about the doubts of Judge Stowe, et al, as to the proper court to issue naturalization papers?

4—If the states can make voters in three months they can do so in an hour after crossing their state lines, and consequently a foreigner is better off than a native-born, who has to wait 21 years, 11 at least, for I believe a 10-year-old American boy understands the requirements of citizenship better than three-fourths of our late acquisitions of foreign-born citizens.

5—I infer from your former answer that, as the states only make voters, foreigners who take out their papers from the county courts are not citizens of the United States unless they also take out papers from the United States courts. If they are citizens of the United States by act of the county court, then, I opine, the naturalization laws of the United States are a farce, and should be taken off the statute books.

6—The states have different laws on naturalization. Now, is there an agreement between the states that makes papers issued in one state good in another? If there is not such an agreement, would not these foreign-born voters have to take out other papers in any of the other states they should change their residence to?

7—Suppose the United States should pass laws stopping immigration entirely, or should put such restriction upon it as would practically stop it, could a border state, say Michigan, for instance, bring them into the state through Canada and make voters of them, in contravention of the laws of the United States? D. FULLERTON.

McKeesport, Pa.

ANSWERS.

1—There is no article 15 in the constitution of the United States. There is an article 15 of the amendments to the constitution (the 15th amendment), but this is not as you quote it. Nowhere in the constitution can you find a word about the qualifications of voters. The first section of the fourteenth amendment says:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside."

But even a citizen of the United States may not vote, unless he has complied with the state laws fixing the qualifications for voting. We think our correspondent fails to mark the distinction between a citizen and a voter.

Section 2165, revised statutes of the United States, says any alien may become a citizen of the United States by declaring on oath, before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, two years at least prior to admission, that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce allegiance to his native country. It shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that such alien has lived in the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least.

All aliens made citizens of the United States by any state or territorial court are naturalized in conformity with the law as above quoted, and by its authority. No state can make an alien a citizen of the United States unless it is in harmony with the federal law.

2—A foreigner living three months in Michigan may, by a law of Michigan, be allowed to vote there in Michigan, but he does not thereby become a citizen of the United States. Still, he may vote in Michigan at all federal elections, for congressmen and presidential electors. This may seem anomalous, but it is not. The representation of Michigan in congress and the electoral college is fixed by act of congress, and based on population, and the fact that foreigners living three months in Michigan may vote there at elections for federal officers will not alter the representation of Michigan in congress and the electoral college. But if such foreign-born citizen of Michigan should remove to Pennsylvania he would not, by living here a year, as required by the state law, become a citizen of Pennsylvania. This is all aliens are naturalized by the county courts under the law of the United States, which distinctly confers such power upon them, and an alien must fulfill the requirements of the federal statute before he can be made a citizen of Pennsylvania or of the United States. If Michigan has a law which confers upon foreigners certain voting privileges in that state an alien cannot carry these privileges with him when he leaves Michigan. But if he is naturalized in Michigan in accordance with the law of the United States then he remains a citizen of the United States in any state to which he may remove.

3—Davenport was a United States supervisor of elections, appointed by the federal court. He had nothing to do with the qualifications of voters. It was his function to oversee elections—that they were properly conducted—but he grossly abused his power. As to the doubts of Judge Stowe, you will have to question the judge yourself. It would be most presumptuous in anyone to attempt to state what his doubts are or are not on any question.

4—This needs no answer.

5—This question is answered in the reply to No. 2.

6—There is no agreement between the states. Naturalization papers issued in one state are only valid in another state when issued in accordance with the naturalization law of the United States. An alien allowed to vote in Michigan on three months' residence there could not vote in Pennsylvania if he should come here, even after acquiring residence.

7—If the United States should pass a law stopping or restricting immigration it is not likely that any state would violate it. If it should, it would get into trouble.

N. B.—We find on inquiry that in the state of Michigan the qualification for voting is that the voter shall be a citizen or inhabitant who has declared intention under United States laws six months before election, and has lived in the state 2½ years.

In Minnesota a four months' residence by an alien who has declared his intention is all that is necessary to acquire the right to vote.

In Colorado, six months' residence, and if an alien, four months' declaration of intention previous to offering to vote.

In Nebraska, six months' residence, and, if an alien, declaration of intention 30 days previous to election.

In all the states except Wyoming the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males 21 years old and upward. Women are entitled to vote at school elections in several states. They are entitled by local law to full suffrage in the states of Colorado and Wyoming. The voting advantages enjoyed by aliens in the western states were originally offered as inducements to immigration.

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What Republicans Cost Pennsylvania.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—The Republican executive department of Pennsylvania will spend $1,746 more in 1895 than was expended in 1893 under a Democratic administration.

The state department of Pennsylvania will cost $8,245 more in 1895 than in 1893. Here are some of the extra items of Republican expense: Typewriter, $2,800; tabulating old papers, $2,000, and $1,045 for moving the old furniture to the new building.

Contray to the general rule, it evidently is not "cheaper to move than pay rent" in Harrisburg, especially during a Republican administration. Somebody got $1,045 for moving the furniture of the state department into the new building this year.

The auditor-general got a good pull at the public funds this year. The salary of this officer was only $6,000 in 1893. Now he gets $10,400, of which $2,000 is increase of regular salary. He also receives $1,200 as a member of the board of public grounds, and $1,200 as member of the board of public accounts. Besides this, a deputy auditor was created at $6,000 salary, and a clerk to the board of public accounts at $600 a year.

The excess of expenditures in the auditor-general's department for 1895 over 1893 is $14,600. What do wage-earners, who want economic government, think of this kind of Republican rule?

The expenditure in the state treasury department this year is $46,400, or $19,000 in excess of 1893, a Democratic year. How does this strike the average taxpayer? The Republican party must have the public treasury in order to squander the public funds, and the present deputy treasurer is the party's candidate for state treasurer. Better vote for Honest Ben Meyers, and elect a faithful watchdog to the treasury.

This year the state will spend $82,000 on the office of factory inspector and his deputies, or $28,000 more than in 1893.

The harbor officers of Philadelphia were granted $7,300 increase over 1893. That was a little drain on the public treasury, but every little helps to make the party in power more powerful.

An Expensive Interior.

The department of internal affairs is costing the people $117,410 this year, as against $97,000 in 1893, when the Democratic party was in control. This increase of $26,410 represents the following item:

Increase in secretary's salary	$2,000
Salary as member of board of property (something new)	1,200
Deputy secretary's salary (also new)	6,000
Increase in clerk hire	1,000
Increase in collection of statistics	6,000
Stenographer and typewriter (something old in a new garb)	2,000
Expenses of investigating corporations (new)	2,000
Expenses of state weather bureau (also new, but we must keep posted on the weather)	6,000
Deficiencies in salaries	120
Total excess over '93	$26,410

And that shows how the Republican party of Pennsylvania keeps its pledges of economy to the people.

Almost $100,000.

The banking department of the state government is a very important branch of the state's offices, and it presented a grand opportunity for Republican financiering that was not to be missed. And it was taken advantage of to the amount of nearly $100,000. The Democratic management of this department ran the office successfully on $26,600 in 1893. It will cost the Republicans $124,000 this year, or an actual excess of $97,400, divided up as follows:

Increase of commissioner's salary	$4,000
Increase of clerk hire	10,200
Salaries of examiners	90,000
Increase of contingent expenses	1,400
Messenger (new and expensive)	1,800

How does this $97,400 waste of funds correspond with the Republican pledges? Do you still think that party fit to have charge of the public funds? No? Then vote for Hon. B. F. Meyers, of Dauphin, and get an honest man in the state treasury.

Another Slice of Public Funds.

In 1893 the adjutant-general got a salary of $5,000; now he gets $8,000. The repairs to the state arsenal cost $2,000 in 1893; in 1895 they cost $8,000. The adjutant-general had a stenographer and typewriter at $1,000 in 1893; in 1895 there is a provision of $2,000 for this work. All of this makes an excess of $6,000 this year in this department over 1893. The Republican party certainly knows how to get rid of the people's money. Will the people put on the brakes now and stop the leaks by electing an able state treasurer? Therefore, vote for Hon. Benjamin F. Meyers.

Nothing Too Small for Them.

No department in the state machinery is too small or insignificant to be overlooked by the Republican state treasury banditti. Here's the state reporter's office for example: The expenses in 1893 were $12,000; now, under the Republican rule, they reach $16,000, an excess of $4,000. The present administration takes everything in sight, and keeps a sharp lookout for something new, whereby an honest dollar of the people can be gathered in for political use and prestige.

A Fortune Out of the Treasury.

The public grounds and buildings at Harrisburg must be kept in order, but the Republican party, always on the jump for the main chance, has used this department for the purpose of making a big raid on the public treasury. In 1893 the management, improvement and repairs to the public grounds and buildings cost only $32,342. In 1895 the expenditure is put down at $77,619, or an increase of $45,277. The present administration was very lavish in providing for this department. The superintendent must be a great favorite or an extraordinarily valuable man, as his salary was increased from $2,800 to $6,000. Then he was also supplied with a bookkeeper at $3,000, a mechanic at $1,800, a night watchman at $1,800, a gardener at $2,000, an assistant gardener at $1,800, a sergeant of police at $2,000, besides $1,800 worth of extra elevator men. An increase of $10,000 was made to keep the grounds in repair; a $6,000 contingent fund was created, while salary increases and other improvised charges run the appropriation up to nearly $50,000 excess over two years ago.

Voter, are you willing to submit longer to the rule of the party that spends public money in this profligate manner? Surely it can be stopped by voting the entire Democratic ticket this fall.

Something for the Farmer.

This year $95,000 will be expended on the state department of agriculture. It will be for the farmer to judge whether he is getting such an adequate return for such an enormous draught on the public funds. He will certainly acknowledge that his taxes are no lighter. What does he say to a salary of $7,000 for the secretary and $6,000 for the deputy secretary? The economic zoologist is certainly a very expensive official at $5,000 a year. The commissioner of forestry, and the dairy and food commissioner, and the state veterinarian don't have to worry about crops and rain and blight and interest on mortgages with $5,000 salary each per year. The chief clerkship is an enviable job at $3,200, while the clerks to the economic zoologist and the commissioner of forestry live high at $3,000 each a year. The officials of the agricultural department travel in state and luxury at a cost of $10,000 a year, while the expense of the dairy and food commissioners are expected to foot up $25,000. They have a stenographer in this department, and he gets $1,600 a year, while the messenger worries along at $1,200. Of all this big expenditure, the farmer only catches a glimpse at the result of the appropriation of $15,000 for farmers' institutes. Farmers, are you going to continue to keep such an expensive political party in power?

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

Belief That Rufus H. Peckham Will Fill the Vacancy.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The United States supreme court will meet in fall term here to-morrow and will proceed with the docket just as if no vacancy existed, unless some question involving interpretation of the constitution shall arise. In that event the determination of such question will be postponed until the vacancy shall have been filled. The opinion among those having means of obtaining at least some idea of the probable selection is that the president will nominate a citizen of New York for the vacancy. At present the Empire state is not represented on the bench. Owing to the refusal of Senator Hill to consent to the confirmation of either Hornblower or W. H. Peckham, the citizens of New York the president deemed best qualified to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Blatchford, of that state, the president named Senator White, of Louisiana. His appointment gave to the south a larger representation than its regular quota and deprived New York of the place it usually held on the bench.

No appointment will be made until the assembling of congress, when the president will send a nomination to the senate. In view of the efforts to unite the Democracy of New York preparatory to the presidential conflict next year it is not believed the president will again nominate Hornblower. The latter has been so active in his hostility to Senators Hill and Murphy since his rejection by the senate that they could scarcely do otherwise than oppose him.

The New York Democrats incline to the opinion that Judge Rufus H. Peckham, of the court of appeals, a man of great ability as a jurist, and who has never given offense to either of the Democratic factions or to the party leaders, will be nominated as a peace offering and in the interest of harmony.

DICKINSON ON SACKVILLE.

His Opinion of the Lord Is Certainly Plainly Stated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Don M. Dickinson is in Washington with a committee to look after the interests of Michigan in securing more rapid mail service. Mr. Dickinson's name has been spoken of recently as the one referred to by Sir Lionel Sackville-West in his pamphlet, as the member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet responsible for the minister's summary dismissal. Mr. Dickinson was asked today as to the facts of the case. He said:

"As the incident occurred when I was a member of the cabinet, I do not feel at liberty to discuss it. But as to Sir Lionel Sackville-West, I have no hesitation in saying that he is now and always has been an infernal ass."

Mr. Dickinson was asked for his views on Venezuela and Cuba, as it has been stated of late that he represented an advanced position on these questions among the leaders of his party. He said he did not care to go into them at length. The developments of no distant day would speak more eloquently than words. He referred to the fact that Daniel Webster had recognized the independence of Greece many years before that country had actually secured complete independence, and in those days even Webster had been accused of "jingoism."

Ex-Congressman Weadock, who is in the Michigan party, added to Mr. Dickinson's statement that it was a recognized principle of international law that a struggling people should be recognized as belligerents as soon as they showed their ability to resist the established government. This was not a recognition of them as a nation, but as people entitled to the rights of civilized warfare. The Cubans were entitled to it now, and the question of their recognition as a nation would come afterward.

GOT THEM IN PITTSBURG.

Pasters With Which Dollar Bills Are Made Into Tens.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—Joseph Dreyer, of Greentown, Stark county, was arrested on the outskirts of Canton, on the charge of having attempted to pass counterfeit currency, on Saturday evening. Deputy United States Marshal Hilands went to Canton to-day and brought the man here. Dreyer went into a saloon and offered in payment for a drink a $1 bill which had been fixed up with pasters to look like a $10-bill. On his person were found a number of these pasters, which he claims to have received from a man in Pittsburg, whose name he does not give, but who, he says, wrote him that he had something "out of sight." On the strength of this he bought the pasters, he told Hilands, without exactly knowing what he was going to receive.

JOKES.

John thought he'd take his fair young bride
Out for an early morning ride.
Said he, "Shall I procure a steed,
Or shall we try our cycles' speed?
She answered, "As you like. You know
I'm yours for either wheel or whoa."
—Brooklyn Life.

Laura—The idea! Here is a doctor who says that yawning will remove that annoying buzzing in one's ears.

Flora—It is true. The other night, after young Mr. Jones had been talking steadily to me for three hours, I yawned twice and he went home.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Slimson (severely)—Willie, this lady complains that you have been fighting with her little boy and wants you to promise never to do so again.

Willie (to lady)—You needn't be afraid, ma'am. Your boy will keep out of my way after this.—Harper's Bazar.

Deacon Snow—You didn't tole de troof in you' sarmon to-day, sah, when you said dat Mister Noah came fust outer de ark.

Rev. Mr. Johnsing—Can you proob dat, sah?

Deacon Snow—Sartan! It says in de good book dat "Noah came fourth out ob de ark." You should be keerful how you lead your flock astray, sah.—Truth.

Excerpts From Our Exchanges.

In West Virginia walnut stumps are being sold at $10 each.

A pumpkin weighing 80 pounds adorns one of the show windows of Leo Bordonaro's fruit store at New Kensington.

Joseph Miller has growing in his yard at Laboratory, Washington county, a locust tree in blossom, a remarkable occurrence for this time of the year.

Noah Sheely, living near Hilltown, Adams county, has an apple orchard containing 1,900 trees, which will yield about 15,000 bushels of apples.

Hiram Button, of Haneyville, near Williamsport, has a sun flower with blossom head 28 inches in circumference. The stalk is 10 feet tall, and sports 25 blossoms.

Coon hunters are having fine times around Tionesta these nights. One party captured no less than four of the ringtailed corn-crackers last Monday night.

A Kittanning dentist glories in having extracted more than 100 decayed teeth for people of that neighborhood in one day. Only think of the misery relieved.

Ed Marquis, of Cross Creek township, Washington county, has a pumpkin that weights 54½ pounds, and is 53 inches in circumference. It is of the sweet variety.

A few nights ago an owl measuring 4 feet 10 inches from tip to tip of its wings was captured in a steel trap by George Vankirk, of Amwell township, Washington county.

Sharpsville (Pa.) hay buyers do not think that hay will bring more than $12 a ton next spring, owing to the abundance of coarse fodder, and it may even be less than that.

John Sanders, who lives on the Hunter farm, in Brooke county, West Virginia, says he planted a certain field on his farm that has been in corn for 76 years in succession, and that it is good corn this year.

David Miller, of Martinstown, is the boss p

ARMENIANS RETURN HOME.

CHURCHES EVACUATED UNDER PROTECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POWERS.

A REPLY FROM THE PORTE.

AMBASSADORS NOT SATISFIED WITH TURKEY'S ANSWER TO THEIR DEMANDS.

AN OBJECTION TO CRUISERS.

Great Britain, However, Will Maintain the War Fleet Near the Entrance to the Straits.

ARREST OF A TURKISH LAWYER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The Armenians who took refuge in the churches at the time of the riot and who have persistently refused to leave those edifices ever since, having provisions brought to them by their friends, have been persuaded to return to their homes. They evacuated the churches to-day in the presence of the dragomans of the embassies of the different foreign powers, who were present to insure the safety of the refugees and to report on their return to their homes to the ambassadors. Prior to the removal the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, positively assured the foreign embassies that the Armenian refugees in the churches would be permitted to return to their homes without molestation.

Late to-day it became known that the Turkish government had finally presented to the envoys of the six powers a reply to their collective note on the subject of the recent disturbances here. This reply, however, is not satisfactory to the ambassadors. The porte, in its answer, enumerated the measures taken to preserve order, and declared that the Mohammedans were not the aggressors in the recent rioting, but that, on the contrary, the Armenians killed inoffensive Mohammedans. The Turkish government added that so soon as the Armenian refugees leave the churches in which they have sought refuge the normal aspect of the city will be restored. It declines ordering that no food be supplied to the refugees in the churches, and urges the ambassadors to assist in the work of restoring order, claiming that the Armenian agitators are intriguing to cause fresh disturbances.

The note concludes with the assertion that the government is about to open an inquiry into the recent rioting, with the view of discovering the guilty parties. In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the porte's reply the six embassadors met to-day to consider what shall be done further.

The sultan continues to be greatly disturbed by the presence of the British fleet off the Island of Lemnos, and has sent again to the ambassador of Great Britain, Sir Philip Currie, to ask for the withdrawal of the British warships from the vicinity of the entrance of the Dardanelles. Sir Philip, it is understood, persists in refusing to recommend the withdrawal of the squadron.

Advices received here from Trebizonde, Armenia, confirm the report that a massacre of Armenians has occurred there. It is added that a general panic prevails in that city. The number of killed is not known. Nothing definite has yet been heard from Sivas, Van or Bitlis, where disturbances between the Turks and Armenians are reported to have taken place.

A consignment of 5,000 Mauser rifles, ordered by the Turkish government, arrived here several days ago; but they still remain on the lighters to which they were transferred, as the bill of the manufacturers has not been paid, and the agents of the latter decline to give up the rifles until the money is forthcoming.

Izzet Effendi, a celebrated Turkish lawyer, has been arrested on the charge of being the author of the placards which were posted in the public thoroughfares of Stamboul, espousing the Armenian cause.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" says:

"The situation is far from reassuring, while the Armenians, and some sections of the Christian population show less alarm; the Moslem element is in a state of effervescence, which is causing the greatest anxiety at the palace. Revolutionary placards were posted yesterday at the mosques and in other places clamoring for a constitution, and for a meeting of national assemblies. Though what exasperation is felt by the Moslem classes against the Armenians, the young Turkish party is adroitly profiting by the general confusion to excite animus against the sultan, who, it declares, to be primarily responsible for the present state of affairs. The principal fear at the palace arises, not from the Armenians, but from the revolutionary spirit displayed by the Moslems. This fear will almost certainly bring about Armenian reforms, which, there is every reason to hope, will be embodied as published before the end of the week.

AWFUL DEATH ROLL OF 700.

Number of Armenians Killed, Wounded and Missing at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—Via Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 11.—It is now stated upon good authority that the total number of killed, wounded and missing Armenians up to date, as a result of the recent rioting in this city, is over 700.

The dragomans of the various embassies, accompanied by the cavasses, after receiving instructions from the different envoys of the powers to assist the Turkish authorities in prevailing upon the Armenians to leave the churches in which they sought refuge after the outbreak, at first proceeded to the Armenian church of Constantinople. There the Armenian bishop and the dragoman of the British embassy exhorted the Armenians to return to their houses, assuring them they had nothing to fear from the Turks and that the strongest assurances had been given to the representatives of the powers by the Turkish government that the lives and property of Armenians would be protected. After consultation and delay the refugees declared they would not leave the church except on the following conditions:

That amnesty be granted for political offenses; that they be permitted to retain the arms in their possession; that the prisons be opened for inspection of representatives of the powers, and that innocent prisoners be released.

The dragomans refused to consider this proposition.

In the meanwhile, however, the Armenian women and children had come out of the church; but when they noticed that the men had not followed them they returned, weeping and crying out that they would be killed if they returned to their homes alone and saying they preferred to die in the church.

The dragomans, in view of the obstinacy of the Armenians, had a conference during the afternoon with the Armenian patriarch, after which, and through the influence of that prelate, the evacuation of the Kumkapou cathedral commenced. As the refugees left the cathedral the priests entered their names on a special list while the cavasses searched them. When arms were found upon the persons of the Armenians they were taken from them and deposited in the patriarchate. The evacuation of the other churches followed, the police not interfering with the work.

In the Armenian church of Constantinople, it was subsequently announced, 1,500 persons had sought refuge and 500 refugees left the Kumkapou cathedral.

Additional advices received from Trebizonde, Armenia, show that the Mussulmans attacked the Christian quarter of that town and killed many of the Armenians. A number of others sought refuge outside the town.

The Russian government has decided to send a warship to Trebizonde.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Rome to the "Pall-Mall Gazette" says the vatican has promised to take action through the papal nuncios at Paris and Vienna in behalf of the Armenians.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily News" says that the United States minister, Hon. A. W. Terrell, has telegraphed to his government for a warship to be sent to Mersina for the protection of American interests in that district.

CHINESE TORTURES.

How Evidence Is Obtained From Witnesses at Ku Cheng.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" to-day prints a letter from its Ku Cheng correspondent detailing scenes in the trial of the inquiry into the recent massacres. The correspondent says:

"When the court is ready the accused man is brought in handcuffed. He is filthy in appearance, has the wild and ghastly look of a starved man, which he really is. The prisoner opens the proceedings by swearing that he was nowhere near the scene of the massacre and then the torture begins. The man is first compelled to kneel with his bare knees upon a coil of chain. His head is dragged back and his pigtail is fastened to a rack high above his head. A pole is then thrust across his legs and two soldiers stand on each end of it, crushing the poor wretch's knees into the coil of chain.

"The British consul could not stand this method of extracting testimony, and insisted that it be stopped. This was done as far as the proceedings in the court room were concerned, but for an hour afterward the shrieks of tormented prisoners could be heard coming from an adjacent room where the torture was continued. When the magistrates wanted to hear the confession of a tortured man, the prisoner was brought back into the court room. If he held back his confession he was threatened with resumption of his torture. This was usually sufficient to cause the prisoner to tell all he knew rather than return to the torture chamber.

"Besides the torture described, the prisoners were beaten with bamboo sticks until their yells were most horrible to hear. One prisoner appeared in the court room unable to walk from the beating he had received, and another was unable to kneel because his knees had been broken by the chain links and his thighs had been lacerated by the strokes of the bamboo rods. In the midst of such misery, cakes, fruits, tea and wine were served and partaken of by the native officials, who could not understand why the foreigners present pushed these delicacies aside, refusing to touch them.

"The correspondent declares that the powers ought to demand justice without torture, reaching the mandarin as promptly as the man who works in the field. The whole business, he says, lies at the door of corrupt officials."

A dispatch from Shanghai says that Admiral Buller, commanding the British fleet, will return to Foo Chow, on board the dispatch boat Alacrity, to-day, the viceroy having assumed an attitude of defiance.

CHRISTIANS KILLED.

Catholic Missions at Nan Ching Destroyed by Chinese.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Paris dispatch to the "Times" reports that the Catholic mission agency at Lyons has received letters reporting aggressions against the Europeans and Christians of the central provinces of China. The mission stations at Nan Ching have been destroyed, and some of the converts killed and others wounded. The Russian consul, in the absence of the French consul, was appealed to. He insisted that a telegram be sent to the local authorities ordering stringent measures for the restoration of order. Nevertheless, the disturbances continue.

The Mahommedans of northern Shen' Si have revolted.

Advices from Shanghai say that Chonhan's infamous Hunan anti-foreign prints are being again distributed throughout the central provinces.

BATES APPEAL HEARD.

The Pittsburg Synod Expected to Decide It To-Day.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 11.—The Pittsburg synod of Reformed churches to-day took up the Bates appeal and discussed it behind closed doors. Rev. W. H. Bates, now of Philadelphia, but formerly of Johnstown, was tried last spring by the Westmoreland classis and convicted of unbecoming conduct with a woman of Johnstown, and he was suspended from the ministry. Rev. Leighton Gerhart, of Bellefonte, appeared as counsel for Mr. Bates. The case consumed most of the day, at the close of which Dr. Gerhart supported the appeal, and Rev. Dr. Dieffenbacher, of Greensburg, and C. M. Boush, of Meadville, defended the action of classis. The decision of synod will likely be given out to-morrow morning.

The board of foreign missions reported that the Reformed church has now 11 missionaries in Japan, a college, theological seminary and a good school at Sendia, in the north of the empire, at an expense of $30,000 last year.

The Franklin and Marshall alumni association of western Pennsylvania, in connection with the synod, gave the annual banquet at the Hotel Waverly to-night to 100 guests.

VIRGIN OF GUADALOUPE.

Many Prelates Took Part in the Coronation Ceremonies.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 12.—An immense crowd early this morning sought admission to the church at Guadaloupe to witness the coronation of the Image of the Virgin The ceremony was magnificent, there being 37 archbishops and bishops in full robes of office present. The procession after mass was headed by the archbishops of Mexico, New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Oaxaca, and agreat number of bishops and priests followed.

The image which was crowned to-day is a painting claimed by Mexican Catholics to have been miraculously impressed in the year 1531 on the "Tilma" or apron of a poor Indian, recently converted from heathenism. This event is said to have taken place at Guadaloupe, a village about three miles distant from the City of Mexico. The crown is composed of gold, contributed by the ladies of Mexico, the jeweler supplying nothing but the workmanship for which he charged $30,000. This sum was also contributed by Mexican ladies. It is rich in diamonds, sapphires, rubies and other precious stones.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

STAY-AT-HOME VOTE OF OHIO.

WILL TURN OUT STRONG AND MAKE CAMPBELL GOVERNOR AT THE COMING ELECTION.

PARTY STRENGTH IS EQUAL.

Non-Voting Democrats Responsible for Big Republican Pluralities.

THE BUSHNELL CROWD FRANTIC.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 12.—There is a mistaken impression as to the political situation in Ohio this fall which in justice to the Democrats of this state should be corrected. It arises from the widely circulated statement that they are struggling against an adverse majority of something like 135,000 Republican votes, which was the plurality by which the Republican state ticket was elected one year ago. As a matter of fact, however, this 135,000 Republican plurality does not at all represent the true difference in the voting strength of the two parties, for in such estimates no account is taken of the 100,000 Democrats who last fall stayed away from the polls. Indeed, there are careful statisticians among the Democratic leaders who insist that almost the entire 135,000 Republican plurality represents the Democratic stay-at-home vote. It is well understood that practically the full voting strength of the Republican party was taken to the voting places in 1894, and thus it will be seen that in case the Democrats get out their vote this fall the parties will be practically upon an equal footing.

The state of Ohio is not normally Republican, to use a term common in politics as representing the actual strength of a political organization, by more than 10,000. Even this figure was cut to 1,200 when Colonel W. A. Taylor was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state in 1892 while so short a time ago as 1889, it was wiped out altogether, and James E. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for governor, was elected. Every sixth general assembly since 1868, without a single exception, has been Democratic, and in nearly 30 years Senator John Sherman has not had a Republican colleague.

From this it will be seen that the situation in Ohio is not so hopeless as interested persons and newspapers would have it appear. Even under ordinary circumstances the Democrats would have every reason to feel that they had something more than a fighting chance, but this year the conditions are in no sense ordinary. The wonderful campaign which ex-Governor Campbell is making has aroused the enthusiasm of Democrats in all parts of the state. There is little question that the party will poll one of the largest votes in its history. As has been shown that will place the two parties upon substantially an equal footing, and then the personal popularity of Campbell, combined with the Republican dissatisfaction with the nomination of Bushnell and the incessant wrangling between the McKinley and Foraker factions of the party, will do the rest.

Republicans Are Frantic.

The Republicans are recognizing the desperation of their cause, and are growing frantic as the campaign draws nearer to its close. They have sent for a new installment of governors, including Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Jackson, of Iowa, and have been making strenuous but thus far unavailable efforts to secure the services of Hon. Thos. B. Reed for a short tour of the state. Their failure to get Mr. Reed, however, does not seem to have discouraged the cheerful perpetrators of the Republican party, for they are going right on announcing his "probable" appearance at meetings in various parts of the stae with the evident intention of cheering up their disgruntled following. Besides the various governors, the Republican committee has succeeded in pressing into service other prominent members of the party from abroad, such as Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, and from this until election day they intend to flood the state with oratory.

Not to be outdone in the matter of oratorical pyrotechics, the Democrats have booked David R. Hill and Governor Claud Matthews, of Indiana, and will endeavor to make a little noise from the campaign stump themselves. Altogether, it is the most sultry campaign that has been conducted in Ohio for many years.

If, as there is reason for suspecting, Governor McKinley takes a hand in the selection of a place for holding the next Republican national convention, it is altogether probable that the city of Pittsburg will be disappointed. The report sent out from this city a few days ago to the effect that a majority of the Republican national committee favored Chicago originated from a source that is in every way trustworthy, and is corroborated by private information which has come to the correspondent of the Post. There is no doubt that the McKinley people believe they have control of the committee, and there is less doubt that the governor personally perfers Chicago as the convention city. It is said by persons who enjoy McKinley's confidence that he has no desire to make the fight of his life on what he considers the unfriendly ground of Mr. Quay's state. On the other hand, a number of his millionaire friends, notably H. H. Kohsaat, reside in Chicago, and Illinois is known to be a strong McKinley state.

There is nothing in all this that implies the slightest lack of good will toward the people of Pittsburg on the part of Governor McKinley. It simply arises from a feeling with him and with his friends that Reed might take precedence over McKinley in Pittsburg, but that these conditions certainly would be reversed in Chicago. Of course Governor McKinley's friends are non-committal, for they wish to avoid antagonizing the partisans of any particular city, but there is little question of their taking a hand quietly when it comes to naming the place for holding the convention.

Republicans Engage Coxey.

Not satisfied with having employed a committee of mercenary labor agitators to work the workingmen in the interests of General Bushnell and the various Republican legislative candidates, the Republican state committee has entered into an arrangement with "General" Jacob S. Coxey, the famous commonwealer and Populist candidate for governor, to do missionary work for the Republican ticket. This sort of work seems to agree with Coxey right well, for he dresses handsomely and stops at the best hotels of the city when he comes to Columbus, as he did yesterday, for the purpose of consulting with his Republican employers. It is believed by Chairman Kurtz, of the Republican committee, that the great mass of recruits to the Populists come from the ranks of the Democratic party, and therefore he is lending Coxey moral and financial encouragement in pushing his campaign along. The Democratic managers, however, are not at all discouraged or alarmed by this sly move of their opponents, for they know that the days of prosperity with the Populist party in Ohio are passed, and that the Democrats of this state are far too sensible to follow after any such false gods. There are still left a few long-haired men and short-haired women, it is true, who believe in the eternity of the principles of socialism as exemplified in the Populist party, but that about tells the strength of Coxey's organization in Ohio.

It would be nauseating were it not ridiculous to witness the correct imitation of brotherly love that is being given almost daily by that model pair of personal and political friends, McKinley and Foraker. They are calling each other great statesmen, gallant soldiers and high-minded patriots in rounded periods and pathetic tones. Down at Hillsboro, where the aged parents of the ex-governor reside, McKinley made a speech the other day in which he actually cried when he came to plead with the people to elect a Republican legislature and fall not, because he wanted Foraker sent to the United States senate. Up in Canton, the home of Governor McKinley, Foraker made a speech on the same day. He told his audience that McKinley was the only truly great man on earth, and if they did not see that he was made president the country surely would go to the demnition bowwows. That was not exactly the language he used, but "them wuz his sentiments."

Wash Away a Bad Taste.

The funny part about the whole affair was that there is newspaper authority for stating that after such utterances each gentleman is accustomed surreptitiously to lift to his lips the glass of water that always is kept standing on the speaker's stand upon such occasions, and, taking a long draught, give his mouth a thorough washing to remove the bad taste.

This leads to the remark that whatever else he may be doing, Governor McKinley is not neglecting his own personal campaign for the presidential nomination. His literary bureaus, which are variously estimated at from three to six in number, are in full operation, and as extensive a correspondence is being carried on, perhaps, as goes out of either of the party state headquarters. State Librarian Joseph P. Smith is the governor's right-hand man, as he has been for a number of years, and he finds able assistance in ex-Secretary of State Daniel J. Ryan, who is an accomplished writer as well as an astute politician.

But the chief point of distribution of McKinley literature is at the little city of Akron, in Summit county, where ex-Congressman James W. Ely, who was chairman of the Republican state committee in the two campaigns in which McKinley succeeded in being elected governor. Major Dick, since his cruel turning down for the nomination for auditor of state by the Zanesville convention, has been running the Akron end of the McKinley presidential bureau. He has for his private secretary one Clifton Smith, a brother of the state librarian, and who was with the major while the latter was chairman of the state committee. There have a regularly appointed office, a force of clerks, and a large standing order at the postoffice for stamps. It is a matter of no little curiosity among those who are acquainted with the extent of the work which is being done in the McKinley presidential interest, to know who is bearing the expense. Governor McKinley is not, for the simple but sufficient reason that he is financially incompetent.

ENDED IN A DRAW.

Lavigne and Griffo Fight Twenty Rounds—The Australian Outfought by the Saginaw Kid.

MASPETH, L. I., Oct. 12.—The fight between young Griffo, of Australia, and "Kid" Lavigne, of Saginaw, Mich., was declared a draw to-night after 20 hard-fought rounds. There was a great gathering of sports from several cities drawn on the assurance that there would be no interference with the fight. A warrant had been issued for the fighters at the instance of Rev. Edward McGuffy, of Newton, but the deputy sheriff and other officers refused to serve it, so there was no interruption. A wild cheer of welcome was given to John L. Sullivan when he entered the building of the Empire club, accompanied by Paddy Ryan, Parson Davies, Tom O'Rourke and Jimmy Barry, of Chicago. Every seat in the building was taken. There was a preliminary six-round go between Arthur Valentine, of England, and Billy Ernst, of Brooklyn, at 133 pounds, in which the latter had all the best of it and was declared the winner. Tim Hurst was referee of both bouts. Griffo was seconded by Mike Haley, Benny Murphy, Arthur Walker and Harry Tuthill, Lavigne by Solly Smith, Sam Fitzpatrick and Alexander and Sam Kelly. Just after the principals had come upon the platform, John L. Sullivan had to make a speech in which he said this was the last year he would ever put on a glove.

Griffo took the aggressive in the first round, but was staggered by a hard blow in the second. In the third he was on the defensive, but in the fifth he got in. Lavigne was getting the best of it up to the tenth, but Griffo was making a game defense until the tenth, when he came up winded, and did some hugging in the next three innings to avoid punishment. Still he came to the scratch in the fourteenth with some sharp work, but in the next two rounds was driven to the ropes and kept up his clinching. Nevertheless Lavigne managed to get his right in on the body with telling effect when they were clinched. In the next three rounds Griffo needed wind, and played for it, while Lavigne worked for his heart until the end of the eighteenth, when he drove the Australian into his corner and made him groggy with a shower of blows.

Still Griffo made a game defense in the nineteenth against Lavigne's attacks. In the twentieth Griffo again clinched against his opponent's rushes until time was called. This ended the battle, and although Lavingne had demonstrated his superiority clear through, the referee declared it a draw, probably because both men were on their feet at the finish.

AFTER CHICAGO LAND.

Captain Streeter Has Not Given Up His Efforts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Captain Streeter, whose claim to made ground on the lake front in Chicago, valued at millions of dollars, was recently disallowed by the government and who was accused of forging the president's name to a false land grant, has, it is supposed, again caused a commotion in the recorder's office by filing a soldiers' land warrant of the war of 1812 for 120 acres of land, which he locates north of the Chicago river, on Oak street, and 1,452 feet east of the shore line of the lake. All of the land so claimed is entirely under water, and by what right he intends to claim title to the land is more than the people of the recorder's office can determine.

The warrant, with a description of the land, was filed late yesterday afternoon. The name of Streeter does not appear anywhere on the document, but the name of Jacob Nine does, and inasmuch as that man is already under indictment with Captain Streeter in the federal courts, there is little doubt in the mind of Recorder Chase that the old captain is indirectly mixed up in the deal. Other signers of the claim are George W. Va. Zandt and Benjamin C. Allen.

Pure rich blood is essential to good health, because the blood is the vital fluid which supplies all the organs with life. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, harmless, effective, do not pain or gripe.

GREAT BURDEN OF GREENBACKS

SECRETARY CARLISLE SHOWS CONCUSIVELY THEY MUST BE GOT RID OF.

HAVE ALREADY COST MUCH.

The Free Silver Agitation Is No Longer a Menace.

BUT TREASURY NOTES SURELY ARE

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The meeting of the Massachusetts Reform club at the Vendome to-night was a tremendous ovation to Secretary Carlisle, and his speech on the finances of the government under the present administration, was listened to with the greatest interest. The guest of the evening sat on the right of the president of the club, George S. Hale. At the same table were Collector Winslow Warren, Causten Browne, Postmaster Coveny, First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. S. Hamlin, Hon. John E. Russell, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Commander Greene, U. S. N., General Francis A. Walker and Prof. N. S. Haler, of Harvard.

At the conclusion of the banquet, President Hale rapped for order. He read several letters of regret, and Secretary Carlisle was then introduced. He was received with three cheers, led by Causten Browne.

In opening, Mr. Carlisle said it would scarcely be claimed by anyone that the business men of Boston actually needed instruction upon the subject of sound currency. Yet he was glad of the opportunity to talk on the subject where its importance is fully appreciated.

"A depreciated and fluctuated currency," he continued, "destroys credit, and thus robs the people of one of their most valuable means of carrying on business. The mere apprehension that our currency might be debased by the inability of the government to continue the policy of redeeming its obligations in gold, has already produced one of the greatest financial disturbances that ever occurred in our history, and resulted in the loss of thousands of millions of dollars to the people. There were doubtless other causes contributing to this result, but this was the most potent one in this country, and without it we would have not suffered more than other parts of the world from the general depression.

"Fortunately one of the causes which contributed largely to produce a feeling of distrust and apprehension, and which very greatly intensified that feeling at all the stages of our long financial struggle, has substantially ceased to exert any influence over the minds of the people here or abroad. I mean the persistent and aggressive agitation in favor of the free coinage of legal tender silver, which, for a long time, seriously threatened to revolutionize our monetary system, and reduce our entire volume of currency to about half its present value."

Other Things Necessary.

After giving arguments to show the fallacy of the free silver coinage ideas, Mr. Carlisle continued:

"But, Mr. Chairman, we must not assume that the abandonment or defeat of the free silver movement will alone be sufficient to insure permanent financial peace in this country. Unfortunately, as I think, the currency legislation of the last 30 years has devolved upon the government of the United States nearly the entire responsibility for the maintenance of a sound and stable currency, and has at the time denied to the public authorities the power to employ the ordinary and necessary means for the discharge of the duties imposed upon them. We have 10 different forms of money or representatives of money in this country, amounting in the aggregate to about $2,221,000,000, and the value of every dollar of it except the gold coin and bullion depends in whole or in part upon the faith and credit of the United States.

"By the resumption act of 1875, and under the policy expressly declared in two subsequent acts of congress, the government is required to keep the entire volume of currency equal in exchangeable value to gold coin, because in no other way can the United States notes be redeemed in coin, as required by law, and the parity of the two metals be maintained. To compel the holder of these notes to receive silver in exchange for them when he demands gold would at once destroy the parity of the two metals, because it would make the inferior coin the measure of their value in the hands of the people, and it would not reduce gold to the level of silver. Such a course would place the currency of the country upon a silver basis, and as the silver dollar is not intrinsically worth as much as the gold dollar, all further attempts to maintain the parity would be unavailing.

Maintenance of Parity.

"Parity between two coins of unequal intrinsic value can be maintained in only one way, and that is to adopt the more valuable one as the standard, and by the credit and resources of the country keep the less valuable one equal to it in purchasing power."

Mr. Carlisle then demonstrated the fact that the government must redeem its notes in gold, when demanded, as long as there are any outstanding, and in order to maintain confidence in its ability to do this must keep on hand a large stock of gold. During the past three years the only way to obtain this gold was by the sale of bonds. One of the most important questions the people have now to consider is whether they can afford to adhere longer to a system which periodically augments the public debt for the purpose of securing gold to be exchanged for notes, which, when redeemed, are not retired and cancelled, but are reissued and put in circulation, to be over and over again presented for redemption. The free coinage of silver would give no help, because the government would receive only such silver, no matter how much was coined, as came to it in the ordinary course of business.

"Since January 1, 1879," he said, "old United States notes, amounting to $310,000,000, have been redeemed in gold on demand of the holders, and yet every silver dollar of these notes is still outstanding, having been reissued, as expressly required by the law. Since July 14, 1890, treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion have been redeemed in gold to the amount of more than $76,000,000, and all these notes are still in existence, uncancelled. It thus appears that the government has redeemed notes in gold to the amount of $386,000,000, and that the notes so redeemed are still outstanding, and may be presented for redemption over and over again.

Should Not Issue Notes.

The government of the United States ought not to be engaged in the business of issuing notes to circulate as money; it is not a proper function of that government, and the sooner this truth is realized by the people the better it will be for the country. Of course, as long as the government continues to issue circulating notes, a reserve must be kept and the notes must be properly redeemed on presentation, and nothing I have said must be construed as an intimation even that the reserve ought to be abandoned or impaired while the present system is maintained. My contention is that the notes ought not to be kept outstanding, but should be retired and cancelled as speedily as the sound and safe currency can be provided to take their places."

Mr. Carlisle showed that interest bearing bonds to the amount of $257,915,400 had been issued to secure gold to redeem treasury notes, yet these notes are still outstanding. The total indebtedness of the government caused by the issue of these treasury notes was, on October 1, $677,556,400, simply to maintain the $346,681,000 in outstanding treasury notes.

"Now," Mr. Carlisle went on, "if the whole volume of outstanding notes had been funded at 4 per cent on the first day of January, 1879, the date of resumption, the total indebtedness on that account, paid and unpaid, would have been as follows on the first day of the present month: Bonds, $346,681,000; interest, $222,276,000; total, $578,957,000. This is $99,639,400 less than the liability which the government has actually been compelled to incur in order to keep this form of currency outstanding and maintain its value, and no one can say that a very large additional indebtedness will not have to be contracted in the future for the same purpose."

In conclusion Mr. Carlisle said: "There is more than one way in which an adequate and safe currency can be secured for the use of the people, without perverting the powers of the government, or subjecting its credit to the vicissitudes of either legitimate trade or reckless speculation, and I most sincerely hope the subject will receive the careful consideration of all who feel an interest in the adoption of a sound policy, and that a plan may be formulated that will meet the approval of congress."

Collector Warren, Charles Jackson and Hon. John E. Russell also spoke. Mr. Russell's remarks proved to be one of the most interesting speeches of the evening. He said that at the close of the Harrison administration Secretary Charles Foster was particularly free in his conversations with Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland, and explained to them the condition of the treasury at the time. He knew of the desperate condition of the nation's finances at that time, and if he did not actually say to the incoming administration that a bond issue would be necessary, he gave them to understand as much. But President Harrison absolutely refused to have the bonds issued, preferring to leave the treasury in a straitened condition, rather than have it said that it was a debt-making nation rather than a debt-paying one.

DURANT ANGRY AT A REPORTER

She Is a Woman Who Has Been Getting Too Much News From Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The story of the mysterious statement of Durant sealed in an envelope marked, "To be opened of I am convicted," brought forward so prominently by District-Attorney Barnes, does not seem to worry the defense's lawyer or the defendant so much as it angers them. Durant himself is not only wrathful, but professes to be greatly surprised at the conduct of the reporter upon whose testimony he thinks the prosecution will rely to establish its point.

"I do not like to say anything against a woman," said Durant, "but my disappointment is so keen that I cannot keep silent. The reporter has been kind to me in many ways—has given me repeated assurances of belief in my innocence, and has often said that I had her prayers for a speedy termination of this terrible nightmare. She has repeatedly sought expressions of opinion from me. Adhering to an inflexible rule of not denying or indorsing anything whether for or against me, I always gave her the same answer. My time had not come to talk.

"At a recent call she detailed this dramatic yarn about my having written a mysterious something which I put in an envelope with a strict injunction, distinctly written on the outside, that it be returned to me in case of acquittal, or opened in event of conviction. This stupid story annoyed me, and realizing how much talk this would make, I asked her as a special favor, that she make no mention of it in any way, either to the press or to the prosecution. She readily assented to my request, and even went further. 'If you doubt me,' she said, 'get your bible.' I took that dear book and passed it to her. She placed it on the wicket door and solemnly swore that she would make no mention of it.

"Imagine my surprise when the district-attorney asked me about that envelope. It was not that I cared about the story. It was immaterial. I had nothing to fear. So little did it impress me after I supposed it was relegated to oblivion where it belonged, that I had absolutely forgotten it.

"I wrote a statement, it is true. Everybody knows that. It was made public, but somewhat garbled. There was nothing mysterious about it, and no envelope enclosed it.

"The newspapers talk of my coolness, my nerve. It is not my fortitude in this hour of darkness; it is my all-abiding faith in God that sustains me. I have faith in His goodness that He will protect me, because I am innocent of these frightful crimes.

"The district-attorney has made considerable sport of my ignorance of the word alibi. I had never been interested in things criminal; I have never read a trial; the word was as strange to me as if it had been Sanskrit. After my arrest I heard the word several times, wondered what it was, and did not ask, as I knew it would make me appear ignorant. The conversation soon instructed me."

GERMANY IN THE EAST.

Taking Steps to Get a Better Foothold in China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The growth of German trade interests in eastern Asia forms the subject of an interesting report to the state department by United States Consul Stephan, at Annaberg, Germany. He says by the Chino-Japanese war and the action of Germany in the peace negotiations between the two countries the attention of German merchants has been drawn more than heretofore to the empires of eastern Asia. There are already indications that German intervention will be fruit for its trade. It is already claimed that German interests in the east are growing, and in commercial circles there is great satisfaction over the presence of a German squadron for the protection of the interests of that country. Now, the consul reports, comes a movement for the taking advantage of the present favorable disposition of China toward Germany to secure a port as compensation for the latter's active intervention in China's favor, such as the English possess in Hong Kong. It can easily be seen that by the cession of a port a foothold of the greatest importance would be obtained for the trade and influence of Germany and a new period in the growth of that nation's commercial interests in the east would be the result. The consul gives copious figures to illustrate the present magnitude of this German trade with China and its steady growth as compared with the Japanese trade.

INSANE MAN'S SUICIDAL ACT.

Shoots Himself With a Rifle on a Panhandle Train.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 10.—This afternoon Rudolph Moraht, of Hollidaysburg, a passenger on Panhandle train No. 10, attempted to commit suicide by shooting. He put the butt of a 38-caliber Winchester rifle on the floor, and with the barrel between his knees and the muzzle against his breast, pulled the trigger. The ball entered his right breast and came out below the shoulder, lodging in the roof of the car. The act was committed just as the train passed into Gould's tunnel and nearly created a panic. Moraht said he did the shooting on purpose. Detectives, he said, were pursuing him for something he was not guilty of. When taken to the hospital here he dictated a telegram to James W. Gromiller, of Hollidaysburg, asking him for $50. While at the hospital Moraht's false whiskers and mustache came off. He had discharge papers from the regular army. Moraht claims to own a farm near Hollidaysburg. He muttered something about a scrape over a little girl at Los Angeles. It is believed that he is demented.

MAY VOTE FOR SEVEN JUDGES.

JUDGE SIMONTON DECIDES THAT THE SUPERIOR COURT ACT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS ISSUED.

Secretary Reeder Takes an Appeal to the Supreme Court.

JUDGE McPHERSON'S DISSENT.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.—Judge Simonton, of the Dauphin county court, has decided that the clause in the act creating the superior court which restricts the right of the voter to cast his ballot for but six candidates is unconstitutional, and has awarded a mandamus on the secretary of the commonwealth to compel him to prepare the official ballot so that each voter may vote for seven candidates.

Judge McPherson formally concurs, but dissents from Judge Simonton in that he does not believe that any constitutional right has been invaded by the provision in question. He prefers, however, that the opinion of Judge Simonton shall be the judgment of the court.

Mr. Reeder, secretary of the commonwealth, whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot, has already appealed from the opinion of the Dauphin county court to the supreme court in order that the question at issue may be speedily decided.

Judge Simonton in sustaining the position taken by the commonwealth, that each voter is entitled by the constitution to cast his ballot for seven judges, says: "If less force be given to the language in question there is no logical halting place, and the whole matter of cumulative voting and minority representation has been left by the constitution in the power of the legislature to be molded and changed from time to time, as it may see fit or as partisan exigencies may demand. It may apply either principle to the election of members of the legislature or to any or all other offices when two or more persons are to be elected at the same time. But in our opinion, when the constitutional convention dealt with the subject of minority representation, it applied it wherever it intended it to be applied, and the legislature cannot supply it to any other subjects on the well-known principle that no constitutional qualification of a voter can be abridged, added to, or altered by legislation.

"The legislature in a few cases with respect to inferior offices before the adoption of the constitution, and in one of two instances since, restricted the right to vote so as to provide for minority representation. We do not think, however, that the construction of the clause in question should be controlled, or, indeed, in view of the weighty reasons leading to the opposite direction, influenced by the fact that the legislature has in these few instances assumed to exercise the power referred to.

"The constitution included and thus ratified some of the provisions of this nature made by the legislature before its adoption, and we think the principle that the expression of one is the exclusion of others may well be applied in aid of the construction which we have given to the clause, and that it is therefore to be assumed that all the restrictions upon the right of the voter to vote for every officer to be elected, which the constitution intended should exist, are contained therein."

The Ohio supreme court opinion ousting the board of police commissioners and mayor of Springfield because limited voting was prescribed by a legislative enactment was quoted by Judge Simonton in support of his views. As a decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in favor of his position would knock out the law relating to the election of jury commissioners who are composed of both parties, Judge Simonton says: "On the well-settled principle that the acts of an officer elected in accordance with the provisions of an act of assembly thereafter decided to be unconstitutional are valid so far as relates to the public, a decision that the clause of the act of 1895 in question is unconstitutional could not have any effect on the validity of the official action of any of the officers heretofore elected under provisions of acts of assembly providing for minority representation."

Judge McPherson in his opinion says: "I do not mean that the voter could be prohibited altogether from voting for a particular office. When only one officer is to be chosen the right to vote for that officer is unquestioned, but simply where there is, as in the present case, a group or board of officers to be elected the constitution does not clearly confer the right to vote for all the members of that group on board. The elector does not vote at the election for this group, even if his vote is restricted to a part only of its members."

As to the Ohio supreme court decision, Judge McPherson says the only reason given by the court for construing similar language in the constitution of that state to that in the organic law of Pennsylvania does not exist here, as the legislative power to limit the power of the voter has been exercised for many years, while in Ohio no such thing as minority representation or cumulative voting was known to the policy of that state at the time of the adoption of its constitution in 1851. Reference is made to the selection of inspectors of election and jury commissioners and delegates to the constitutional convention in 1873 to sustain the principle of minority representation and in the election, as to the effect of wiping out the provision of the law in controversy Judge McPherson says the jury commissioners would be officers de facto only and held their offices by an illegal tenure.

"How far this may be regarded as disqualifying them from proceeding further, for example, from filling the jury wheel for the coming year," says Judge McPherson, "is a question which will doubtless come up in due time for decision." He further states that a clear prohibition of voting prescribed in the superior court act is not to be found in the constitution of Pennsylvania, and adds: "On the contr

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

In the Realm of Religious Thought and Effort.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

No one of the denominations has so many "burning" questions on its hands just now as the Methodist Episcopal church. Among them are the question of electing women as representatives to the general conference which meets next year, the removal of the time-limit in the itineracy and the matter of an increase in the number of bishops. The fact that the general conference is the highest legislative body in the Methodist church, and the only one that can take final action on questions of this kind, is the chief reason why they are all at the front for discussion at the present time.

The problem over which the hottest controversy is raging is that referring to the election of women. Next in importance, perhaps, to the woman question is that of the time-limit in the itineracy. The points involved here are, whether the denomination shall maintain its present rule of fixing an arbitrary limit of five years as the time during which a pastor may remain continuously in charge of any one church, whether the denomination shall return to its former rule of a three-year limitation, or whether all limitation ought not to be removed and the church return to its primitive practice of allowing a pastor to remain with a charge as long as the people desire him to remain, or as his bishop thinks best to reappoint him. A wide difference of opinion prevails among the membership of the Methodist church on all these points, but the preponderance of sentiment, so far as ascertained, seems to be in favor of a return to the primitive rule with no time limitations.

A significant indication of the drift of sentiment on this question, and on the woman question also, has been obtained by a Chicago paper, which recently "polled" the members of the Rock River (Ill.) conference on both points. The result was a surprise to many. Out of 147 answers in regard to the time limit 107 were in favor of its abolition, and out of 151 replies to the second question 118 were in favor of the admission of women to the conference. On the other hand, such a progressive organ of the Methodist church as "Zion's Herald," of Boston, does not approve of the abolition of the time limit. It says it is certain that the removal of the time limit will bring new hazards. It will develop caste in the ministry; it will increase the power of factions, it argues, and every element of weakness known to exist in the itineracy system, while for all these evils it will bring no compensation in added elements of strength, except what is found in the gratification of the favored classes.

Church Music and Christian Unity.

An observant writer in one of the religious journals of the day makes note of the interesting and significant fact that, however widely the various sects and denominations of Christendom may be separated from each other on points of doctrine, they are all practically one body in so far as their hymnology is concerned. There is more in this than one might think at the first suggestion. It is quite true that many deep and almost fathomless theological chasms have been spanned by the divine fabric of song. The war over creed and dogma has seldom, if ever, invaded the field of church music. Here Christian men and women have allowed themselves, for the most part, to be ruled by pure sentiment and religious feeling rather than by sectarian prejudices or theological bias. Thus many Protestants who would shudder at the thought of incorporating any part of the Roman Catholic prayer book into their regular church service think nothing at all of singing hymns composed by popes, cardinals and monks. In the makeup of the hymnals in nearly all the churches theological differences cut no figure at all so far as the hymn writers are concerned. Thus in the particular hymnal now in most general use in the Methodist churches there are 336 authors, only a few of whom are Methodists. In the number mentioned are no less than 15 Unitarians and as many Roman Catholics. A good many hymns are taken from the Roman breviary—that is, from the prayer book of the Roman Catholic church. There are hymns by popes, cardinals, bishops, priests, abbots and monks; hymns by generals, kings, viceroys, lawyers, doctors and business men; hymns by Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Moravians and Quakers—all singing in delightful harmony without a jar or touch or strife. What is true of the Methodist hymnal is true of the sanctuary songs of all the other denominations, with the exception of those who never sing anything in church except the psalms of David. There is much talk in these days of bringing together in one body all the churches of Christendom. It may not be altogether a dream that the way of unity lies over the bridge of song which already joins together many otherwise warring and diverse sects into a peaceful and harmonious whole.

The Ministerial Dead Line.

Some years ago, no one can tell exactly when, someone started a discussion on the question as to what time of life it may safely or properly be said that a pastor's usefulness is over; or, in other words, to use a phrase coined for the purpose, where is the ministerial "dead line?" The question is a mischievous one, and it better not have been raised at all, for the discussion has never been very helpful or edifying. It has been brought up again, recently, however, by someone who was rash and foolish enough to make the assertion that the average pastor's days of usefulness are over at 50 years. This assertion has been hotly combatted by the church papers, and with good reason. The "Christian Intelligencer," the organ of the Dutch Reformed church, referring to the statement, says: "Such wasting folly in Israel has given way to a healthier sentiment, and men of experience and matured powers are at a premium." The "Evangelical Messenger" says that, if there were such a thing as a "dead line," the way to avoid it is for the preacher to keep "read up" in the latest and best literature of his profession, and that, in order that they may do this, the people must see that living salaries are paid. And the "Watchman," of Boston, rises to remark that the talk about the "dead line" in ministry has produced one good result. It has led the middle-aged ministers to study and work, so that many of them are preaching sermons, thoughtful, rich and inspiring, that no young man could by any possibility preach.

Christianity at the Ballot-Box.

Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler has been giving the readers of the religious papers some excellent and timely advice on the subject of citizenship and its duties. Dr. Cuyler does not often speak or write on topics of this character and never on strictly partisan issues. What he has to say now on the general subject of Christian duty at the ballot-box is therefore all the more weighty and significant. Dr. Cuyler is specially severe on that class of pious people that prays that the nation may be "exalted by righteousness" and that wisdom and purity may prevail in our legislative halls, while they fail to attend the primaries or go to the polls on election day, thus neglecting the only practical means within their reach to bring about a better state of things. There is a fundamental error, he contends, prevailing among thousands of good people in regard to the suffrage. "They talk about the ballot as a privilege, whereas the right word is that the ballot is a tremendous trust. Voting is not a mere optional matter that a man may decide as he would decide what he will have for his dinner, or whether he shall go a-fishing. The exercise of the suffrage, with all that it involves, is not a matter of option; it is a matter of imperative obligation. No sane person disputes the duty of the citizen to pay his taxes for the support of the government, or his duty to contribute to its defense in case of invasion; is it not equally his duty to make that government worth supporting and worth defending? How can righteousness exalt a nation unless good men all do their utmost to give that nation righteous rulers and to enact righteous laws on the statute books?"

Is Infidelity Increasing?

The religious world always has a full supply on hand, and some to spare, of that irrepressible and omnipresent class of people who are known as alarmists. The religious alarmist, like his brother in the industrial or the political world, goes about bristling with alleged facts and statistics proving to a most distressing certainty that the race generally is going to the bad as swiftly as old earth can roll them, or else that the particular system or institution which engages his concern is just on the brink of some fearful catastrophe to be averted only by a united and gigantic effort on the part of everybody. A favorite theme with the religious alarmist is the spread of infidelity. It is always easy to work up the feelings of some people on that subject to a high degree of anxiety and to prove also, as far as figures can prove anything, that there is abundant cause for alarm. Here is a writer in the "Evangelical Messenger" who proceeds to do this very thing. He begins by stating that infidelity has made greater progress in the last 20 years than in the previous two centuries. In support of this statement he produces a terrifying array of "facts and figures." For example, we have a picture of Boston as a city "were foreign rum-sellers rule; where bands of music are hired to play Sundays on the common, and ministers are imprisoned for preaching the gospel of Christ, and where on a summer Sunday while churches are closed or thinly attended a single steamboat line carries 20,000 passengers to a pleasure resort." There is San Francisco, too, where only "one-sixth of the people are found in the place of worship on Sunday," and Cincinnati, "where, with a population of 250,000, the membership of the Protestant churches is only 20,823." Then, there is Chicago, worst of all, "where 300 churches and 400 preachers have to struggle with more than 5,000 saloons." These figures are probably correct, and the situation they portray is not one to make merry over, but do they argue that infidelity is on the increase? Not necessarily so, neither does the writer set forth any other facts or figures which drive one to the conclusion. It is enough to say that a larger and stronger array of evidence might be cited in support of the contrary position. There is more cause for hopefulness than for alarm.

Congregationalists in Council.

All eyes (Congregational) have been turned toward Syracuse, N. Y., during the last week, where the national council of the Congregational churches of the United States has been in session. The body meets once in three years, and is the largest, most representative and influential of all the gatherings of this church. The council is a purely deliberative, and not a legislative, body, and its conclusions on any subject, whatever it may be, have no binding authority on the individual churches. These, under the Congregational form of government, are wholly independent of each other. As the council brings together, however, large numbers of the wisest and most experienced leaders to confer on matters of common interest to the church, the result of its deliberations is a matter of great moment throughout the denomination. Unlike the Methodists and Presbyterians, the Congregationalists have at present no "burning" questions to settle among themselves, and their session at Syracuse, therefore, has been of a strictly peaceful and harmonious order. It was not so a few years ago, when their theologians, like Dr. Lyman Abbott and the Andover professors, were disturbing the Congregational waters with their advanced ideas as to future punishment, the fate of the heathen, etc. These men have not yielded their ground in any particular, but for one reason and another they have ceased to be a disturbing element in Congregational gatherings. The chief topics which engaged the attention of the council at Syracuse were those of the evangelization of cities, the relation of Congregationalism to other denominations, the filling of vacant pulpits and finding work for churchless pastors.

Improved Sunday School Methods.

That sphere of life and activity bounded by the walks of Sunday school chapels has its full share of that unrest and discontent with existing things which trouble the souls of men everywhere. Many are greatly dissatisfied with the international lesson system, claiming that it begins nowhere and ends nowhere, nothing and it fails to give the student any intelligent and comprehensive idea of bible history or bible doctrine as a whole. Some have gone so far as to discard the system entirely in favor of other and newer methods like the Blakelee lessons. There is the old standing complaint, also, as to the lack of special training and equipment of Sunday school teaching. This is the most serious fault of all and the one which it seems the most difficult to remedy. The propositions have been made recently touching this difficulty. One is that day school teachers should be employed more largely in Sunday schools, and paid for their work; the other that day school teachers should be employed not for teaching, but for training others to teach in Sunday schools. Referring to these proposals, the "Sunday School Chronicle" rejects the first, but favors the second. This suggestion it considers both practicable and feasible if carried out under conditions which commend themselves to Sunday school teachers. Before, however, any scheme of this kind can be successfully carried out Sunday school teachers must be convinced that they will receive assistance in their work from a knowledge of day school methods, and that will not be an easy matter. It is certain, however, that some radical changes are needed in methods of Sunday school teaching if these schools are to fill in any adequate way the place which they are designated to fill in our educational and religious system.

RELIGIOUS NOTES AND LAWS.

Notice has been given by the archbishop of Canterbury, that it is proposed to hold the next Lambeth conference of bishops of the Anglican communion in 1897, being the thirteenth centenary year since the coming of St. Augustine.

It is announced in the "Christian Commonwealth" that a movement of some importance in connection with the English Congregational union is under consideration. Steps are being taken toward the formation of a "Young People's Union." The idea is to combine the existing guilds, Christian Endeavor societies and bands into an organic federation.

In answer to the question why there are more women than men in the churches the "Central Baptist" (St. Louis) says: "If the brotherhood will allow us to tell them why it is thus, we will tell them in a spirit of confidence that we believe it to be due in part to the neglect of men on the part of the leading members, and in part to a too feeble utterance of truth from the pulpit."

Referring to a recent rumor about a vast sum of money being raised among Catholics to restore a measure of sovereignty to the pope, the New York "Freeman's Journal" says: "If there were no other reason to doubt this rumor, the one fact that the plan does not include the Church of St. John Lateran would be sufficient. St. John Lateran is the diocesan cathedral of the bishop of Rome, and it would be absurd to think that the pope would consent to any arrangement that would make him a foreigner in his own episcopal city."

The "Western Christian Advocate" makes note of the remarkable change of sentiment on the woman delegate question which has come over some of the conferences. Thus in the Detroit conference four years ago, the vote stood 150 for admission to 68 against. Now the conference stands 185 for admission to 9 against. On this the "Advocate" says: "Tell it in New York and Baltimore, and in the regions round about, that in the great Detroit conference only 9 men opposed the removal of the legal obstacles to woman's possible representation in the general conference."

Speaking with reference to some of the lynchings which have recently taken place in Virginia, the Richmond "Christian Advocate says: "We know the value of law, and the wisdom of submission to authority. But we are not too swift to criticise with harsh words the outburst of righteous wrath when a Virginia matron is found butchered on her hearth-stone, or a daughter of the land is left by the highway worse than dead. Unworthy of our ancient honor would be the man who bears without indignation the piddings and petty pleadings, 'exceptions,' new trials, on and on for months and months of the everlasting courts of Virginia."

According to the "Christian Advocate" (New York), the Mr. Stokes who was recently hanged by the authorities of the new Congo state in Africa for supplying arms and ammunitions to the natives was a renegade missionary. He was, it is said, one of the first missionaries sent out to Victoria Nyanza by the Church missionary society of England. For several years he was one of the most active pioneer missionaries in that country. All reports were to his credit; he was thought to be a man of character and Christian zeal; he had more push and executive ability than any of his comrades, except Alexander Mackay. About 10 years ago he suddenly left the service and went into business on his own account as a trader."

Among other things which divide the "orthodox" and the "reform" elements in the Jewish synagogues the matter of instrumental music appears to cut some figure. Thus the "Hebrew Standard" (New York), an organ of the orthodox party, objects very strongly to the use of orchestral instruments in the synagogue services. It says: "Reform in its dire necessity is now compelled to fall on the fiddle for support, and we therefore find upon the program of the imitative reform congregations a violin obligato, or in wealthier temples a stringed orchestra. One can well imagine how soul-inspiring and what an aid to religious meditations it is to listen to some itinerant strolling fiddler playing during silent devotion, 'My Bowery Girl Is a Peach' to slow measure."

SI SCOTT AND THE BEAR.

A Terrible Predicament, but Bruin Had Good Sense.

San Francisco Post.

"An' you never heerd about ol' Si Scott's b'ar hunt?" inquired an old hunter from Humboldt, evidently surprised at the ignorance of Si's experiences. "Why, he's the oldest b'ar hunter in the state. Well, one day he was out on his little jackass, a-lookin' fer b'ar, an' not findin' any, concluded ter take a rest. He tied the burro to a tree, laid his muzzle loader down on ther grass and went down by ther bank of a creek to feed. He was a-sittin' there cuttin' off hunks o' jerked ven'son when he heerd a terrible smashin' in the brush. He started fer his gun, but a big b'ar come a-amblin' out o' ther brush right along side of it. He whirled around an' run out on the limb of a rotten ol' cottonwood over the crick, which was about 40 feet to where the rocks stuck up through the water.

"This was jest nuts fer the b'ar. He walked up to ther tree, sniffed it a time er two, clambered up on the limb and commenced movin' to'ds Si, a-smackin' his chops an' gruntin' satisfied like. Si saw he was in a pretty bad fix, an he crep' out as fur as he could, a-hopin' ther b'ar would consider the limb shaky an' stop. But he didn't. He kep' comin'. Si saw somethin' had to be done. He couldn't drop without killin' hisself, an' he had never practiced b'ar fightin' on a tight rope. The only thing he could do was to set up a terrible squawklin'.

"'Go back! Go back!' he yelled. 'Go back an' eat ther jackass, you blamed fool This limb'll break and kill us both.'

"I think that b'ar must understood him or concluded that Si was tougher'n the burro, for he turned around an used his appetite on the jack."

MONTHS OF HEAVY DRINKING.

Infirmary Statistics Reveal Some Interesting Facts.

When do tipplers drink most? From some figures worked out by Dr. Gillespie, registrar of the Edinburgh royal infirmary, concerning patients admitted with alcoholic symptoms, it would appear that the largest number of admissions occurred in January (143), the next largest in July, August being a little behind. The large number of cases in January is explained by the New Year drinking, while the explanation given of the numbers in July and August are the holidays and trips in these months. February, June, October and November show the lowest figures in the admission of males. The majority of the females, on the other hand, were admitted from June to October, the earlier part of the year showing a decided minority.

Quality Counts.

Said A, "Whene'er I stand between
The letters B and D,
I'm in the midst of all that's Bad,
As you may plainly see."

"How strange!" said merry, laughing E,
"When I between them am,
I'm tucked up comfortably in Bed,
As happy as a clam."

"It's quality within ourselves,"
Then mused the letter A,
"And not the place we occupy,
That makes us sad or gay."
—St. Nicholas.

AN INDORSEMENT OF BLOOMERS.

BILL NYE CONSIDERS THE BIFURCATED GARMENT QUITE PROPER.

GIVE WOMEN FULL LIBERTY.

Forceful Reasons, in a Man's View, for Discarding Skirts.

A SAMPLE NARRATIVE POEM.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

Trifoliata McGlew, Monson, Me., writes to know if I will give utterance to a few sublime truths regarding the use of the bloomer, etc.

Yes, I will do so with pleasure. There's many a true word uttered in jest, and I would rather utter a truth accidentally and have it accidentally read by some one who had become tired of hearing truths than to stand up day after day proclaiming a cast iron truth like the notice of a fine of $5 for riding or driving faster than a walk over an iron bridge and never getting any results from it.

Truth is one of the best things we can proclaim to a lost and undone world, but she needs a new dress. Truth in bloomers would make an instantaneous hit.

If we can keep the disagreeable women and elderly ladies of my own unfortunate sex from wearing bloomers they will always be popular.

Attractive women can make any costume popular. It is perfectly marvelous to notice how little clothing an attractive woman may wear and still be the cynosure of all eyes, especially at the opera. Woman should have every facility for health and longevity, not alone that she may be the mother of statesmen who meet each year to repeal the laws they passed the year before, but for her own sake.

Nye Doesn't Object.

There have been many more startling changes made in woman's costume than those of the present, and they were far less sensible, too. There was a time when additions had to be built to the thrones of Europe to admit the royal hoops and headdresses.

While the bloomer is hardly to be adopted for indoor wear, it might be permitted as we get more accustomed to it, and then the wholesome fear of a mouse would gradually disappear. For one I frankly admit that if I had to wear long skirts all the time I would tie them to my ankles and howl from the top of a sideboard if a mouse came in my direction.

It has been proved that a man in his nightdress cannot whip so large a burglar as he can in his trousers. Statistics prove this. Does it not show that skirts are inimical to courage and heroic endeavor?

We should also be consistent and judge of this matter without prejudice. We must not attack the bloomer because we are bowlegged. We must have other and better motives.

Men are often inconsistent in their dress, according to the best standards. For instance, the highlander, it seems to me, would look better even in bloomers, and the mosquitoes would have to turn their attention to other and nobler objects.

There seems to be a vague fear, too, that woman will finally usurp many of man's rights and at last infest the smoking room, thus taking the spice out of the prevailing smoking room anecdote. This, of course, would be sad, but we must be prepared for anything. Some think that if woman should once get control of the smoking room she would hang up cages full of canaries and introduce little teacups, with souvenir spoons in them, of the kind which will convey a drop of tea into the mouth and take out everything there is in the mouth, including the tea. I would be sorry, of course, to have this happen or to have tea dealt out to me by troy weight without enough in a cup to even convey a wholesome warmth when I upset it in my lap, but I do not think it will ever come to that. I think there will always be a room in every well-regulated home where man may go to escape from too much refinement, a place where he may go and express himself fully when things go wrong and the parlor is occupied by refined people, who can sit in a chair without resting their weight on it.

Though I am thoroughly refined and have a sweet nature, so sunny at times that I have to be careful not to sit too near the ferns in the conservatory, and often when I am feeling well one smile will prematurely ripen a lemon tree, yet I can see that the same wisdom which put whiskers on the man and made him strong, so that he would enjoy getting up at dead of night to chase a cow out of the Phlox drummondi, also gave him

Seeking for Catfish.

a desire to escape from a fete champetre and seek for catfish where the worm dieth not.

Woman invades to-day, it is true, almost every walk of life, and a man who wishes to break the first commandment—I think it is the first—must be all the time apologizing or swear off. I must admit that times are not the same as they used to be, but we have learned one good lesson, viz., that profanity can be dispensed with for weeks at a time without making a man effeminate.

Some men believe that to abstain entirely from profanity will unsex them, but statistics show that this is an exploded theory. Since the churches have been thrown open to women many have been surprised to see what good has been done, and thousands of church debts contracted by men have been paid by woman in a circuitous way by cooking up the husband's groceries and selling them to him at a tremendous advance. One oyster in a pan of milk under willing hands will do wonders.

Man thinks he has genius, but what man among you would ever think that he might make a beautiful patchwork quilt of his wife's dress and realize $250 30 by voting it to the most popular colored child in the state?

During the summer discussions have been going on upon two great questions—viz.: (1) Which is the more beautiful, man or woman? and (2) Is woman honorable?

One would think that there could be no discussion on these points, and yet there has been a good deal, and it has been interesting without being shuvive. Every one remembers old Mrs. Scraggs, who stood for an hour looking at the Apollo Belvidere, and then, after asking for the ninth time if it were really Apollo, said, with a sigh that raised the dust of antiquity in clouds, "Well, that's the Apollo Belvidere, give me Scraggs!"

Beauty, especially in the opposite sex, is a local issue. Love is said to be blind, but the beauty he sees in some people does my heart good. There's nothing that so clearly proves the existence of an all wise, thoughtful God more as this. Where would I be to-day if love had not surrounded me with a glamour for which I would not take a good-sized farm, with $0 head of stock on it?

Sandow, to the importer of Percheron draft horses and Rosa Bonheur Norman dray stallions, is beautiful. To me he is as beautiful as a locomotive that can make 30 miles an hour, but what well-informed man would prefer him as a fellow tourist toward a better land to the scores of thousands of the angelic host whica graduates every June in our own country alone?

When it comes to one sex criticising the other, it is like one blind asylum criticising the beauty of a rival asylum.

My own judgment, which on general topics is sought for every day by those who are strangers to me, would be entirely at fault in a matter of this kind, and yet I venture to give it with characteristic buoyancy and courage.

Man should lay no claim to beauty, for when he enters the contest and is conscious of it he becomes merely the silent partner of his clothes. He should be the trunk of the tree, not the foliage. He should be the energy that moves the panorama, but he should not be the panorama.

So far as honor is concerned in business, woman often saves man from dishonor. In her own dealings she may be more timid about the fulfillment of her contracts than man, but that is the fault of her education and environment to a certain degree. She may ask for margins and advantages in commercial transactions which man would hesitate to ask for, but that is because she has learned that she can do so. Women educated to business methods do not take advantage of this.

So far as honor between the two may be concerned in affairs of the heart, statistics do not add us, but our own sex will do just as well to avoid an investigation.

After all, however, anything that savors of savage and heartless discussion with the two arrayed against each other is wrong and dangerous. Man is the oak and woman the vine, and if the oak should prove to be decayed, and the vine turn out to be a poison ivy, humanity suffers and the divorce machine has to work a night shift.

Let us be friends.

Let us have peace.

Girls, I will punish the first man who says you cannot "holler down our rain barrel." Do all your hollering there if you wish, and when you need a new barrel drop a postal card in the office for us. It will be attended to.

A kind friend sends this week a poem of the narrative kind. It reminds one of "Childe Harold," but still does not resemble it enough to rob it of its originality. The poor distracted parents must realize, alas! that death is not the worst thing we have to contend against in North Carolina:

On the second day of September,
In the eighteen hundred and ninety-third year
A little child was born,
Its mother's heart to cheer.

This little child lived and grew
To be a prattling boy,
To run about the yard,
And give its parents joy.

But this was not long to be
For this darling child to thrive,
For soon the news was spread abroad
That Eli was no more alive.

'Twas in eighteen hundred and ninety-five,
On the third day of July,
That he, with two little brothers, wandered
To a creek that ran near by.

The little ones were all too small
The danger of it to know,
And soon this one was undressed,
In a-bathing to go.

But the water was much too deep,
And with chuck holes it abounded,
So right away they heard at the store
That little Eli was drowned.

The next day friends interred
The remains of this little boy
In a graveyard near his grandfather's
By the side of Mr. Malloy.

Before closing I want to express my thanks and give due credit for a stanza used several weeks ago which should have had quotations added to it at least, though it was too good to be confused with my own work, which is almost exclusively in the prose line. It is a poetic definition of poetry and was written by that gifted young poet and reader, J. Edmund V. Cooke, of Cleveland:

"To deftly do what many dimly think,
To fund a feeling for the world to borrow,
To turn a tear to printer's ink,
To make a sonnet of a sorrow."
BILL NYE.

AFTER THE WEDDING.

De Caverly—Who gave the bride away?
Van Clove—Her little brother. He told the guests that she had called Cholly her "last chance."

THE POST'S FASHION FIGURES.

Lady's Redingote Costume.

6555—LADIES' REDINGOTE

Stylish gowns of the redingote variety are imported among the new modes.

The stylish costume here illustrated is of dark green broadcloth, made over a front gore and chemisette of dark green brocade silk, showing a pink figure in its weave. The crush collar is of pink velvet to match the figure in shade, and the large reverse collar and deep slashed elbow cuffs are of dark green velvet. Handsome cut steel buttons furnish decoration and close the double-breasted fronts of the pointed waist. The back and side-back gores are cut in one piece, each portion being shaped to form separate godets below the waist line. The pointed basque fronts are included with the under-arm gores, the skirt being finished on a band at the top, with the placket made at the left side. Drooping puffs fall to the elbow, where they are finished with flaring slashed cuffs. Full-length linings are given, which can be faced to the wrists if desired, the facing being of material to match the front gore.

Handsome combinations of velvet and brocade make dressy dinner or evening toilettes for stately functions. Velvet with cloth, serge, crepon or other wool fabrics, will develop stylish gowns for ordinary wear, the mode being very generally becoming.

Pattern 6,555 is cut in six sizes, viz.: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure.

For small size, 32 inches bust measure.....8 1-2 yards
For medium size, 36 inches bust measure.....8 3-4 yards
For large size, 40 inches bust measure.....9 yards
For extra size, 42 inches bust measure.....9 1-4 yards

Any lady desiring to purchase the above pattern can fill out the appended order blank and mail with remittance to this office. The price of each pattern is 10 cents, with 2 cents additional for postage.

ORDER BLANK FOR PATTERNS.

LADY'S REDINGOTE COSTUME—PATTERN 6555.

TO THE POST, PITTSBURG, PA.:

Enclosed find ten cents, and two-cent stamp, for which please mail to me lady's Redingote costume pattern No. 6555, as shown by design in The Sunday Post of October 13, 1895.

Bust Measure..... *Waist Measure.....*

Name.....

Postoffice Address.....

Persons sending for patterns should receive them within 10 days. If they do not, we should be notified.

A STUDENT OF MICROBES.

The Old Ragpicker Had a Live One in His Sack.

The science of bacteriology seems to have spread among the lower classes in England, says an exchange. William King, a disreputably dressed man, was seen the other day by a constable parading up and down one of the suburbs of London carrying a large bag, into which he was throwing bits of rag and bone. "It's a werry, werry 'ard world for a poor man to get a livin' in now," he said pathetically to the constable, and upon that officer remarking to him that a further explanation might be desirable, the man in tatters said: "It's owin' to them mickelrobes; they're powerful strong round hereabouts in the rags and bones."

"Owing to the what?" asked the constable.

"The mickelrobes," returned the man in tatters; "them things as the doctors speaks of, werry small to begin with, but gettin' powerful large as they grow up."

"Ah, you mean microbes," said the constable.

"Werry likely," answered the man. "I've bin a studyin' them lately. Curious things they are, ain't they?"

It seemed to the constable that it would be a good plan to investigate William, and so he casually inquired what there was in the bag. The rag and bone gatherer answered that there was nothing except a few rags and bones. "Have you got any microbes?" went on the constable. "No," said the man, "I hain't got none as I knows of."

Whereupon the officer opened the sack and took out of it a large turkey. William King pretended to be amazed. "I told you," he cried, "them mickelrobes growed powerful strong in this neighborhood, but I never saw one as growed so big as that. It'll bite you."

With that he started on a dead run, leaving the turkey in the hands of the constable, who at once gave chase. The ragpicker seemed quite a feeble old man, but he put up a good fight when he was caught, and it was all the constable could do to hold on to him until assistance came.

His Sense of Delicacy.

Pearson's Weekly.

The boy had smashed his father's shaving mug and done sundry other damage, when his mother discovered him.

"Oh, Freddie!" she exclaimed, horrified, "what will your papa say when he comes home and sees what you have done?"

"Well, mamma, I don't think I would like to repeat it before you."

SENTENCED TO SIBERIA.

A Whole Regiment Ordered Into Exile for Blundering Manuevers.

On one occasion, during a parade of his horse guards, the Emperor Paul of Russia was extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which the troops performed their evolutions. At length, the San Francisco "Argonaut" says, after a more than ordinarily stupid blunder on the part of the troops, the czar could stand it no longer, and he determined to preside over the drill in person. The troops were well aware that the czar's temper was on the verge of bubbling over, and the knowledge so unnerved them that things went from bad to worse, until at last a blunder supervened (a blunder in which officers and men shared alike) which proved the climax. Galloping up to the disorganized lines and reigning up his charger at their head, livid with the fury which he no longer attempted to suppress, Paul gave vent to the following original and effective speech: "Officers and troopers of the imperial horse guards! Right about face! Quick—march—to Siberia!" The entire regiment, with unbroken composure and dignity, wheeled to the right and started off then and there upon their terrible march into exile. By the time they had arrived at a point some few days' march from the capital, the czar's temper having cooled down, swift couriers were dispatched after the exiled guards with news of the imperial clemency and the troops were allowed to return.

Wisdom.

I sat me down in thought profound,
And drew this maxim wise:
I can't expect to hold my ground,
Unless I advertise.
—Detroit Free Press.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.
Trains Will leave Union Station, Pittsburg,

As follows (Eastern Standard Time):
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pennsylvania Limited of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1:35 p. m., Philadelphia 4:17 p. m., New York 6:50 p. m., Baltimore 4:50 p. m., Washington 5:45 p. m.
Atlantic Express daily at 3:10 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:17 p. m., New York 2:33 p. m., Baltimore 12:30 p. m., Washington 1:25 p. m.
Altoona Accom. daily, except Sunday, 5:25 a. m.
Day Express daily at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 p. m., Philadelphia 5:47 p. m., New York 8:22 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m.
Main Line Express daily at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:20 p. m., Philadelphia 6:25 p. m., New York 9:23 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m.
Mail train, Sunday only, 8:40 a. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:15 p. m.
Mail express daily at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m.
Philadelphia express daily at 4:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:00 a. m., Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., and New York 7:23 a. m.
Eastern Express at 7:00 p. m., daily, arriving Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 5:05 a. m., and New York 7:43 a. m.
Fast Line daily at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:52 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:40 a. m.
Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 8:30 p. m.
Greensburg Accom., 5:15 and 11:20 p. m. week days, 10:20 p. m. Sundays. Blairsville Express 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.
For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg, Braddock and Wall, 5:15, 5:25, 6:15, 6:50, 7:20, 7:45, 8:15, 8:35, 9:20, 10:15, 10:45, 11:50 a. m., 12:15, 12:45, 1:00, 1:20, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:15, 4:25, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:25, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 6:40, 7:25, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 p. m., 12:20 night week days, Sundays 8:15, 8:40, 10:00 a. m., 12:25, 1:00, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.
Additional trains for East Liberty and Braddock, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. week days. East Liberty, 7:30 a. m., 7:00 and 8:10 p. m. daily. Wilkinsburg and Wall, 6:05, 6:05 a. m. week days.
For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg and Braddock, 5:35 p. m. week days. Sundays, 8:00 a. m.

SOUTHWEST PENN RAILWAY.

For Uniontown, 5:25, 8:35 a. m., 1:00 and 4:25 p. m. week days.

MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

On and after 12:01 p. m., May 19, 1895.
For West Brownsville and Uniontown, 10:00 a. m. For Belle Vernon and West Brownsville, 7:20 and 10:20 a. m., 1:05 and 4:20 p. m. On Sunday, 8:55 a. m. and 1:01 p. m. For Belle Vernon only, 9:40 p. m. Sundays.
For Monongahela City, Dravosburg and West Elizabeth 6:00, 7:20, 8:35, 10:00 a. m., 1:05, 4:20, 5:30, 6:18 and 11:05 p. m. week days. Sunday, 8:55 a. m., 1:01, 4:30 and 9:40 p. m. Dravosburg only, 11:40 a. m. and 9:10 p. m. week days. West Elizabeth and Dravosburg only, 3:30 p. m. week days.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.
From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny City:
For Springdale, week days, 6:30, 8:20, 9:00, 11:25, 11:50 a. m., 1:20, 2:20, 4:00, 5:10, 5:45, 6:10, 6:20, 7:55, 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 7:10 and 9:30 p. m.
For Butler, week days, 6:55, 9:00, 11:25 a. m., 3:15 and 6:10 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:05 and 7:10 p. m.
For Freeport, week days, 6:55, 8:20, 11:25 a. m., 3:15, 4:00, 6:10, 7:55, 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.
For Apollo, week days, 11:25 a. m. and 5:10 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 p. m.
For Paulton and Blairsville, week days, 6:55 a. m., 3:15 and 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m.
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from Hotels and Residences. Time Cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices—No. 110 Fifth avenue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, and Union station.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

From Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Columbus and Chicago	* 1:10 am	* 2:00 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 1:10 am	* 2:00 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 1:10 am	* 9:00 pm
Alliance and Crestline	† 5:00 am	† 11:30 am
Alliance and Cleveland	† 6:05 am	† 12:40 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 6:05 am	† 6:50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	* 7:00 am	† 5:45 pm
Mansfield and Toledo	† 7:00 am	† 5:10 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7:00 am	† 5:10 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 7:00 am	† 5:40 pm
New Castle and Erie	† 7:20 am	† 11:00 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 7:20 am	† 11:00 am
Youngstown and Niles	† 7:20 am	* 5:55 pm
Wellsburg and Wheeling	* 8:10 am	† 5:40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 8:50 am	† 7:35 am
Wellsburg and Wheeling	† 11:45 am	† 2:50 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12:20 pm	† 2:50 pm
New Castle and Jamestown	†12:20 pm	† 8:40 pm
Youngstown and Ashtabula	†12:20 pm	† 8:50 pm
Canton and Crestline	* 1:10 pm	† 5:45 pm
Mansfield and Toledo	† 1:10 pm	† 1:15 am
Alliance and Cleveland	† 1:30 pm	† 9:40 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 1:30 pm	†12:40 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 1:55 pm	†10:20 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 3:10 pm	† 2:30 pm
Wellsburg and Wheeling	† 3:30 pm	† 3:35 am
Washington, Penn'a	† 4:10 pm	† 3:35 am
Salineville and Bellaire	† 4:15 pm	† 9:00 am
New Castle and Erie	† 4:30 pm	† 8:50 pm
Youngstown and Niles	† 4:30 pm	† 8:40 am
The Cleveland Special	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Washington, Penn'a	† 5:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
The Chicago Special	* 6:00 pm	* 5:50 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 5:55 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 8:30 pm	* 5:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 6:17 am
Mansfield and Toledo	* 9:30 pm	* 6:50 am
The Chicago Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 6

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

COURSE OF PRICES LAST WEEK UNSATISFACTORY TO BOTH BULLS AND BEARS.

COAL STOCKS FIRMLY HELD.

Domestic and Foreign News Favorable to a Better Market.

BONDS DISPOSED TO WEAKNESS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The stock market to-day did not reach more than holiday proportions. Though business was light, a firm tone characterized the speculation in most instances, a fact which was attributed to the reassuring advices cabled from London as to the progress of the settlement in Kaffirs. The market opened dull, but, as a rule, fractionally higher. A good demand appeared for Chicago gas, and on brisk purchases a gain of 2 per cent was established. The general market also displayed a tendency toward higher figures, but the advances were confined to fractions.

The bears made a drive against the leather shares after the first hour, resulting in declines of ⅝ and 2 per cent, respectively, for the common and preferred. The general market eased off slightly, with the exception of Lackawanna, which broke to 167, as against 170, the last preceding sale. Only 100 shares were dealt in, however. In the late operations the Leather stocks received some support, and the common rallied ½ and the preferred 1⅜ per cent. The other market sympathized slightly. The speculation left off firm in tone, with the net results showing but little change, aside from the drop in Lackawanna, and advances of 1⅜ in Chicago gas and 1 per cent in Bay State gas.

The course of prices during the week has been unsatisfactory to both bulls and bears. The salient features of the market influences have been the rise in the price of silver, due primarily to its accumulation in London preparatory to the payment of another installment of the Japanese indemnity by China, the government crop report, the anticipation of the publication of a plan for the reorganization of the Union Pacific railroad, and a similar prospect for the consolidation of the Chicago gas company.

The contest in Union tanned sole leather between the trust and independent tanners had special effect upon the leather stocks. The crop report confirms the impression that the corn crop of 1895 is the largest ever gathered, and that the wheat crop is a fair one. Cotton, according to the estimates, will be probably a one-third shorter crop than that of 1894. However, the planters are realizing practically 60 per cent more money per bale than they received last year, and are marketing the crop freely, the weather being extremely favorable for picking the cotton.

The fall trade has been good both at New York and Chicago, while the heavy movement of spring wheat toward the head of the lakes has given the St. Paul road the largest earnings in its history, excepting in October, 1893. The returns of iron furnaces in blast indicate a production greater than ever before, with shipments of ores from the Lake Superior regions also breaking the record. To sum up, the domestic news is favorable, while the stock market shows an uncertain and even declining tendency. This has been brought about by the peculiar situation in London and on the continent, due to the extraordinary inflation in African gold mining stocks, which, on the average, are selling at four times their par value.

Anthracite coal has been steadily marked up both at tidewater and at the interior. The stocks of the bituminous coal companies, while firmly held, have not advanced, although the business of the roads has improved on the activity in the iron trade. In financial and railroad circles great expectations are based on the proposed "joint traffic association of the New York Trunk line and connecting roads."

The only stocks whose movement deserves comment were Chicago gas and Leather preferred. The first was sold heavily early in the week and declined from 71, the initial sale, to 65¾. A rally ensued which was helped by the report that a majority of the certificates had been deposited under the consolidation plan. The stock advanced to 70 on heavy dealings, closing only ¾ lower than a week ago. The unsettled condition of the sole leather market encouraged a bear clique in Leather preferred, forcing the price down 3⅝ per cent to 81¾. Covering of shorts on the announcement of the declaration of a 2 per cent dividend, caused a recovery to 84¾. The discovery that the dividend was a regular and not a special one, reinduced weakness. The final transactions recorded a net loss of 3⅞, and, for the common, 2⅜ per cent. Final prices are in the main below last week's closing sales, but exceptional gains occurred in Starch first preferred, 4½; Erie telegraph, 4, and Bay State gas, 3⅝ per cent. The aggregate sales were 1,121,865 shares.

Trading in bonds in to-day's brief session was fairly large, the sales aggregating $887,000. The tone of the market was generally firm. In the usually inactive issues some material gains were scored. Little Rock & Memphis firsts, first receipts, rose 1¾; Norfolk & Western, M. & W. division firsts, 2½, and Morris & Essex firsts, Nashville & Chattanooga firsts and Oregon Short Line consols, trust receipts, 1 per cent. Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s declined 2, and Erie second consolidated, stamped, and Pittsburg & Western firsts, 1 per cent.

Prices for the week were irregular, with a declining tendency. The Union Pacific issues were prominent in the dealings and scored advances on the news of the impending reorganization plan. The Oregon improvement issues were depressed early in the week on the unsatisfactory financial condition of the company, the firsts declining 8 per cent, with a subsequent recovery of 4½ per cent; the consol fives lost 1, but closed with a net gain of 1½ per cent.

The other more prominent net changes are: Advances—Illinois steel debenture 5s, 12 per cent; Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City firsts, trust receipts, 5; and Erie first consols, 4½; International & Great Northern thirds are down 5 per cent. The dealings amounted to $8,208,000.

Government bonds were less animated than in the previous week, the transactions footing up only $111,000. The market ruled firm.

State issues were quiet, with sales of $29,000 Virginia centuries; $10,000 do. deferred 6s, stamped, and $1,000 Alabama, class A.

Silver certificates were active and strong, the dealings amounting to $371,000, at 67¾ to 69¾. The final sale was at 68⅝.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—"Evening Post's" financial cablegram: The carry-over of mining shares at the settlement was easily arranged, and the tone of the market to-day was firmer. They closed below the best. It is generally believed that the mining scare is over, but also, possibly, the boom, too. Americans were steady to firm.

By private wire to John D. Armstrong & Co.: Wheat closed ½c under Friday, after exhibiting a good deal of strength. December opened at 60⅞c, sold between 61⅛c and 60½c, and closed at the bottom. Cables were up. The weather west was dry. Argentine reported no shipments for the week. New York was strong from its opening until the closing. Rallies here were all led by it. Western statistics were decidedly bearish. Primary receipts for the week were double the same week last year, 8,620,999 bushels. It was figured there would be an increase in stocks here of 900,000; and that the visible supply would increase at least 2,000,000. The market closed at the bottom because the estimate on local receipts was so large, 350 cars. Minneapolis and Duluth arrivals, 1,060 cars, were 200 over a year ago. Clearances for the day were less than 100,000 bushels; clearances for the week, 2,200,000 bushels, were 400,000 under the week previous. Advances can hardly go very far with the western situation just now so bearish.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., to Henry Sproul & Co.: The first day of the Kaffir mining settlement in London seems to have passed without any real trouble. Of course the feeling here is that it is better to wait till the fortnightly account on the other side of the ocean is out of the way. There has consequently been very little to notice in the transactions of our market, the tone was firmer and the general list acted as if it were inclined to advance next week on the absence of bad news. The bank statement shows a loss of $4,600,000 cash and $2,200,000 in surplus, indicating that the flow of funds to the interior continues. The general market was dull but firmer in the final transactions, indicating that the feeling is that prices may be better next year.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 75 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Close Oc. 11
A., T. & S. F.....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21
Am. Cot. Oil Co.	....	....	....	22	22
do. pref.....	....	....	....	71¾	72
Am. S. Ref. Co..	109¼	109¼	108⅝	108⅞	108⅞
do. pref.....	....	....	....	101½	102
Am. Tobacco Co.	97¾	97½	97¼	97	97
Balto. & Ohio....	61	61	61	60½	60
Canada Southern.	....	....	....	54¼	54¼
Canadian Pacific.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69¾	69¾
Cent. of N. J....	94	94	94	94	94
Chi. Gt. Tr. Rcts.	68⅜	70¾	68½	70	69¾
C., B. & Q.....	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	85
C., H. V. & T....	....	....	....	23	23
Consolidated Gas.	....	....	....	144¼	144¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	45	45	45	44¾	45
Chesa. & Ohio....	....	....	....	19½	19¼
D., L. & W.....	167	167	167	167¾	168
Del. & Hudson...	133½	133½	133½	132½	132
D. & C. F. Co....	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	23⅝
Erie	....	....	....	11⅝	11⅝
Gen. Electric Co.	38	38	37⅝	37¾	37⅝
Illinois Central...	....	....	....	100	100
L. S. & M. S.....	....	....	....	150	150
L. E. & W.....	....	....	....	23½	23½
do. pref.....	....	....	....	77	77
Louis. & Nash....	61⅞	62	61⅞	61¾	61½
Manhattan Con....	....	....	....	110¼	110¾
Missouri Pacific..	36½	36⅝	36½	36¾	36¼
Nat. Lead Co.....	....	....	....	34	34
do. pref.....	....	....	....	101	101
N. Y. Central....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101
N. Y. & N. E.....	....	....	....	51	51
N. J. Central.....	....	....	....	112⅜	112
N., C. & St. L....	18½	18½	18½	18⅞	18¾
Norf. & West.....	....	....	....	3¼	3¼
do. pref.....	....	....	....	14	14
Northwest	105⅜	105½	105⅜	105¾	104⅞
Northern Pacific..	....	....	....	4⅝	4⅝
do. pref.....	....	....	....	18¼	18¼
N. American Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5½
Omaha	43	43½	42	43¼	43
Pacific Mail.....	31	31¼	31	30⅝	30⅝
Pullman Car Co..	....	....	....	171	171
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	18¾	18⅝
do. pref.....	....	....	....	68	68
Reading	21½	21½	21	20⅞	20⅞
Rock Island.....	76¼	77⅜	76¼	77¾	76⅝
Southern Ry.....	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	12¼
do. pref.....	38¾	38¾	38	38¾	37⅝
St. Paul.....	76⅜	76⅝	76⅛	126½	126
Tenn. C. & I.....	43	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝
Texas & Pacific..	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11
Union Pacific....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15
U. S. Rubber Co.	40½	40½	40½	....	40¼
do. pref.....	94½	94½	94½	....	....
U. S. Cordage Co.	8½	8¾	8½	8½	....
U. S. Leather....	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	16
do. pref.....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
W. U. Tel.....	81	81¾	79½	80⅝	81
W. & L. E.....	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15	15
do. pref.....	....	....	....	47¾	47⅜

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at noon, 27 Fourth avenue (6th floor):

U. S. 5s, reg....	116	C. P. lsts of '95..	104½
do. 5s, coup....	116	D. & R. G. 7s....	117½
do. 4s, reg.....	111¾	do. 4s.....	87
do. 4s, coup.....	112	Erie 2ds.....	78¼
do. 2s, reg.....	*97	G. H. & S. A. 6s.	*105
do. new 4s, reg.	123	do. 7s.....	*125
do. new 4s, coup	125¾	do. 5s, Cent. lis.	110
Pacific 6s of '95..	*106	do. 6s.....	105
Ala., Class A....	109	M. K. T. 1st 4s..	88½
do. Class B..	*109	do. second 4s....	68
do. Class C....	101	N. J. C. gen. 5s..	*113
do. Currency..	*100	N. J. C. gen. 5s..	119½
La. new con. 4s..	98½	North. Pac. 1sts.	118
Missouri 6s.....	*100	do. 2ds.....	94¼
N. Carolina 6s..	*122	Northwest cons..	*141
do. 4s.....	*102	do. S.F. deb.5s.	112¾
S. Car. non-fund.	1	R. G. W. 1sts....	77¾
Tenn. new set 6s.	105	St. Paul cons. 7s.	135
do. 5s.....	*105	do. C. & P.W.5s.	*114¾
do. old 6s.....	*60	St. L. & I.M.g.5s.	85
Va. Centuries....	63	St. L. & S.F.g.6s.	116
do. deferred....	6¾	do. Pac. 1st 6s..	91¼
Atchison 4s.....	81¾	do. 2ds.....	26¼
do. second A....	33	U. P. 1sts of '96..	108¼
Can. So. 2ds....	*107	West Shore 4s....	104¾
C. & N. W. 7s....	141¾	Southern 5s.....	96½
O. R. & N. 1sts..	111¾		

*Bid. †Offered.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 81,097 shares, including:

Am. Tobacco.....	1,800	Silver Bullion....	20,000
Burlington	4,200	U. S. Leather....	3,100
Chicago Gas.....	27,300	do. pref.....	6,600
D. & C. F. Co....	2,900	Western Union..	3,000
St. Paul.....	10,600		

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F....	21¾	Mexican Central.	13
Am. Sugar.....	109	N. Y. & N. E....	62
do. pref.....	104¾	Old Colony.....	177½
Bay State Gas..	11¾	Quincy	170
Bell Telephone...	200	Rubber	40¼
Boston & Albany	208	San Diego.....	2¾
Boston & Maine.	176	Union Pacific....	15¼
C., B. & Q.....	85½	West End.....	72
Edison El. Ill...	152½	do. pref.....	88
Fitchburg pref...	91	West. Electric....	35½
General Electric..	37	do. pref.....	85
do. pref.....	67	Wisconsin Cent..	6½
Illinois Steel.....	80½		

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent..	55¾	55⅞	Elec. Trac...	64	64¼
Leh. Valley..	43¾	42	Peoples Tr...	57½	57¾
Leh. Nav....	48¾	48½	United G. Im.	82½	82¾
Mt. Trac....	109½	110	Tr. N. J....	68½	....
Phila. Trac..	74⅞	75	Storage	....	63½
Ind. Trac....	55	55¾			

Chicago Stocks.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
West Chicago St. Ry..	125	125	125	125
North Chicago St. Ry..	290	290	290	290
Lake Street El. R. R..	24½	24½	24½	24¾
Alley L.....	8	....	7¾	7¾
Diamond Match Co....	128	128	128	128

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Consols for money, 107 7-16; do. for the account, 107½; Canadian Pacific, 63⅛; Erie, 12¼; Erie seconds, 81; Illinois Central, 106; Mexican ordinary, 22½; St. Paul common, 78¼; New York Central, 105¼; Pennsylvania, 57⅝; Reading, 10⅝; Mexican Central new 4s, 72¾. Bar silver, 31⅝d per ounce. Money, ¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is ⅝ per cent; do. for three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 224.50; at Madrid, 16; at Lisbon, 24¾; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 104.75; at Vienna, 103. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £377,000.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20m 42 pfg.

Wool.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The wool auction sales closed to-day with a firm tone and at the best rates of the series, with the exception of Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools and defective bulky scoured, which were rather easier. The features throughout the sales were the enormous muster of buyers and the unusually active bidding of English and continental buyers. The quantity held over was only 10,000 bales, including fully 7,000 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal, which were distinctly held above the market. English buyers secured during the sales 102,000, continental 89,000 and American 5,000 bales. The trade here is in a very healthy condition. Stocks are light with large orders for Bradford in hand and still looking. The continent is also well supplied with orders. The supplies of wool will likely decrease next year through drought in New South Wales, a severe winter in New Zealand and a reduced increase of sheep. The sixth and last series of this year will open November 26. The first series for next year will open January 14, and the second series March 3. The next sheep skin sales will be held November 7. The number of bales offered to-day was 13,719, of which 400 were withdrawn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Wool quiet; domestic fleece, 18@24c; pulled, 19@22c.

LOCAL STOCKS AND FINANCES.

FIRMNESS IN THE TRACTIONS THE FEATURE OF THE MARKET LAST WEEK.

THEY MADE SLIGHT GAINS.

Quietness the Characteristic of the General List.

BOND MARKET WAS INDIFFERENT.

The feature of the local stock market this week was the firmness of the street railway tractions. Immediately following the confirmation of the absorption of the Citizens traction line by the Fort Pitt company firmness became conspicuous in the traction group and continued prominent throughout the week, barring one or two fractional lapses. All of the active members of the group made slight gains as compared with the closing last Saturday. This better feeling is apparently the beginning of a more active era in the tractions, but the good effects of the consolidation will hardly show in increased business until other lines are brought into the consolidation company. Central traction was steady at 27 bid, and all offerings at this price were quickly absorbed. Citizens traction moved up a fraction, but the trading in this security was narrow. Pleasant Valley was in moderate demand, but the promised boom did not materialize, yet the stock closed this week at a fractional gain. Birmingham traction moved up along with the other members of the group. Duquesne traction and Manchester traction also partook of the better feeling and closed higher than on last Saturday.

The natural gas shares were stationary and but a small amount of business was done in the group. Phillie was alternately easy and firm, but the trading in the favorite does not add much to the business of the week. Chartiers gas sold considerably below the asking figures, and Pennsylvania gas made a slight advance. The other active members of the group were quiet. The weak point in the railroad group was Allegheny Valley preferred, which dropped from 12 to 11¼ asked. Bridge, mining and electric shares did not change materially. Some business was done in United States glass common, but there was not sufficient confidence in the property to move it to a much higher basis. Cable was firm, and Union switch and signal steady at 14 bid. Bond values did not change much, and the aggregate of business done in this line of issues was small.

The following changes were made in the most active securities during the week: Fidelity title and trust advance 1, Mercantile trust advance 2, Philadelphia company decline ⅛, Pennsylvania gas advance ½, Central traction advance ½, Citizens traction advance ¾, Pleasant Valley advance 1, Birmingham traction advance ⅜, Duquesne traction advance ¼, Allegheny Valley railroad preferred decline ½, P., V. & C. railroad decline ½, Westinghouse electric preferred advance ½, Pleasant Valley bonds advance ⅜, Manchester traction bonds advance ½.

The sales on the exchange this week were 2,950 shares stocks and $7,500 bonds, against 1,287 shares stocks and $3,000 bonds in the corresponding week last year. The business was distributed as follows:

1,625 shares Birmingham traction, 15½ @18.
215 shares Duquesne traction, 35¼@35½.
62 shares Manchester traction, 29@35⅝.
100 shares Citizens traction, 57⅜.
195 shares Pleasant Valley railway, 21½ @21⅞.
365 shares Philadelphia gas, 15¼@15¾.
13 shares Peoples pigeage, 12⅝.
100 shares Chartiers gas, 7½.
45 shares United States glass, 16¼@16⅝.
75 shares Switch and Signal, 14@14½.
45 shares Electric, second preferred, 35½.
$2,000 Birmingham traction 5s, 98¼.
$500 Central traction 5s, 104.
$3,000 Manchester traction 5s, 105½.
$2,000 Pleasant Valley railway 5s, 104.

An improved feeling and a stronger undertone are noticeable in financial and commercial circles. Booming conditions are not apparent, but general business is moving forward at a pace which precludes the possibility of a pronounced reaction in prices. The cessation in gold exports, renewed strength in money rates and a further decline in foreign exchange have contributed to the development of a better feeling in speculative commodities. Confidence in the business outlook is also considerably strengthened by the indications of improvement in domestic trade as shown in the bank clearings throughout the country. The volume of clearings for September, as compiled by the "Financial Chronicle," were 18.4 per cent larger than in the corresponding month last year, although still 6 per cent below 1892. Considering the fall in prices of commodities which has occurred in the interval, the comparison, as regards the volume of trade, is certainly favorable.

Henry Clews, in his financial review, says: In Wall street the speculative interest still "hangs fire." There is hesitation and postponement, though in no sense positive distrust. The spirit of speculation and investment alike is conservative and cautious, and those who have made large profits upon the advance of the last few months are not disposed to risk them recklessly upon new ventures. There is a feeling that the not remote future has better conditions in store; but between the present and then there are contingencies which are regarded as possibly involving sharp tests of the strength of the market. Chief among those uncertainties are the course of the gold movement after the opening of the new year, and the extremely sensitive state of speculation on the foreign bourses. The former of these uncertainties is viewed hopefully, or at least as being so far in the future as to warrant no safe misgivings at the moment. The bad possibilities in the transatlantic mining speculation, however, is a much more serious matter, and compels prudent operators to keep on their guard.

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburg clearing house for the week ending October 12 shows the following:

Day.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$ 2,202,626 44	$ 521,473 64
Tuesday	2,659,621 28	600,212 55
Wednesday	2,851,468 97	406,941 95
Thursday	2,423,165 89	449,923 13
Friday	2,825,082 43	465,027 97
Saturday	2,540,423 82	357,485 01
Total for week..	$15,502,288 83	$2,855,064 53

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows: Week ending—

October 12, 1895	$15,502,288 83
October 13, 1894	12,933,683 70
October 14, 1893	11,418,827 57
October 15, 1892	14,660,221 76
Total to date—	
1895	$568,510,544 89
1894	507,876,655 60
1893	438,484,348 58
1892	599,955,477 60

The New York bank statement this week shows a falling off in loans of over $3,500,000. The reserve declined $2,294,000, and the surplus reserve is now below $15,000,000, as compared with $61,000,000 a year ago. Interior banks continue to withdraw their funds for use in the fall trade. Deposits show a falling off of $6,608,300. The statement in detail is as follows:

Reserve decreased.....	$ 2,294,625
Loans decreased.....	3,506,200
Specie decreased.....	76,000
Legal tenders decreased.....	3,870,700
Deposits decreased.....	6,608,300
Circulation increased.....	53,700
Surplus reserve.....	14,176,900

Trading on the stock exchange was moderately active this morning, and 460 shares of stock changed hands on the regular call. This record is a little better than is usual on the last day of the week. The opening was quiet and this was the condition throughout the single call. Phillie made a fractional advance as against the final bid yesterday, and the other members of the natural gas group mentioned did not change. In the traction group Central traction was firm at 27 bid, and one small trade was made at that price. There was one sale of Manchester traction at 35¼ and the closing bid was 35, a fractional decline. For Duquesne traction 35 was bid, and after the regular call an advance of ¼ was bid for 100 shares. No bids were made on quotable lots of Citizens traction, but a small block was sold at 57¾. The bulk of the trading was in Birmingham traction and 425 shares changed hands at 16. The stock opened at 15¾ bid and made an advance of ⅛, while the asking price declined that much. Luster mining was offered down to 11¾, and the bidding price advanced from 11½ to 11¾. There was a slight movement in the trust stocks this morning, Mercantile trust advancing another point to 122 bid and Fidelity title and trust advancing to 141 bid. The following sales were made: Ten shares Central traction at 27, 10 shares Manchester traction at 35¼, 15 shares Citizens traction at 57¾, 100 shares Birmingham traction at 16, 225 shares do. at 16, 100 shares do. at 16, 75 shares do. at 16.

For 500 shares of Pennsylvania gas in one-share lots 4 was bid this morning.

For 10 shares of Monongahela water 29 was bid, and 5 shares of Manchester traction stock were offered at 38¾.

It is said that the "Kaffir" craze is to be introduced in New York and traders are fearful that it will precipitate heavy declines in New York securities. There is not much fear that the craze will affect the local market materially.

Packing in the west for the summer season to date aggregates 7,130,000 head, against 7,880,000 for same time last year.

A block of Standard plate glass company stock was offered on change at 24. No bids were made.

Pittsburg bank exchanges this week are $2,500,000 larger than for the corresponding week in a year.

A number of Pittsburg bankers leave today for Atlanta, Ga., to attend the annual meeting of the American bankers' association.

Pleasant Valley stock, which is on the non-dividend list, is quoted about 9 per cent higher than Manchester traction, which pays 5 per cent per annum.

The rise in silver bullion this week is regarded with general satisfaction. Those who look far ahead hope that the increase in supply of gold in all parts of the world and the diminished production and increased demand for silver will finally solve the problem of the use of the two metals as money. It is hardly to be expected, however, that such a movement will proceed so rapidly as to become an important factor in the present market.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows available cash balance, $158,222,884; gold reserve, $83,624,167.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Citizens N....	60	....	Cent. Trac...	27	....
Diamond N....	235	....	Cit. Trac....	58	....
First Nat....	181	....	Birm. Trac...	15¾	16½
Fidel. Title..	141	....	Duq. Trac...	35	35½
Mer. T. Co....	122	....	Man. Trac...	39	40
Penn. Trust..	100	....	Pleas. Val...	21¾	....
Union Tr....	125	....	Pitts. Junc..	30	....
Am. B. & L..	275	....	P., V. & C..	13	....
Ent. N.A'y'72		104½	Luster Min...	11¾	....
City Bk. 4s..	41	....	Pleas. El....	24	25
Citizens In..	60	....	Mon. Water	28½	....
Teutonia In.	52½	....	BONDS.		
Union In....	45	....	Bir. Tr. 5s..		98½
Ally R. Has	49½	50¾	Man. Tr. 5s.	104½	....
Penn. Gas....	4	....	P., V. Tr. 5s.	104½	....
Phila. Co....	15¾	15¾	Penn Incline	....	95
Wheel. Gas..	17½	18	1st Tra. 6s..	....	....

MONETARY.

No essential change has occurred in the local money market, and time and call loans are, as usual, quoted as 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges.....	$2,540,423 82
Yesterday's balances.....	357,485 01
Daily average exchanges.....	2,583,714 81
Daily average last week.....	2,636,849 12

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Clearings, $14,753,000. Money rates have so stiffened that now even the trust companies are making no new loans on sharp fall at less than 5 per cent. Six per cent is the lowest for prime commercial paper. There was no market for New York exchange to-day. Bankers' (London) sterling, $4 87¼ and $4 87⅝.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Clearings, $16,773,366; balances, $1,920,158.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Clearings, $2,687,341; balances, $397,408.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Bank clearings, $106,391,062; balances, $6,054,154.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Clearings, $12,079,924; balances, $1,890,931. For the week —Clearings, $73,712,818; balances, $11,296,816.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Money, 5@7 per cent. New York exchange, 50c discount.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Clearings, $1,-991,394.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve Held by New York Banks Is Decreasing Rapidly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The New York "Financier" says this week: There is no cessation to the movement which is drawing down the reserve held by the New York clearing house banks, the statement issued Saturday, October 12, showing a further decrease of $2,294,625. The total excess reserve now stands at $14,176,900, of which a limited number of banks hold the greater part. Some of the New York banks are below their reserve requirements, and are calling in loans, the decrease in the loan item for the week being $3,506,200. The total loans are $506,609,-600, $16,600,000 less than reported September 7. The banks lost in cash last week $3,572,200, of which practically the entire amount was in legals. Since September 1 the loss in cash has been $35,332,700. The deposits now aggregate $533,491,200, the decrease for the past week having been $6,-608,300. This is a loss of $41,423,000 since the first of September, but is $37,000,000 less than during the corresponding week last year.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Coffee—Santos, firm; good, average Santos, 14c; receipts, 14,000 bags; stock, 302,000 bags. Hamburg steady and ¼ pfg decline; sales, 17,000 bags. Havre dull and unchanged; at 12 m. closed ⅛f decline; sales, 6,000 bags. Rio steady; No. 7 Rio, 16c; exchange, 16¾d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 8,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 188,000 bags; warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 5,508 bags; New York stock to-day, 229,267 bags; United States stock, 316,551 bags; afloat for the United States, 259,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 575,551 bags, against 445,968 bags last year; options opened irregular, ruled quiet, with trading slack and local. The market opened weak under unsatisfactory cables and slack spots; closed barely steady, with prices to 10 points advance; October, 15.40c; December, 15.10@15.15c. Spot coffee—Rio, quiet; No. 7, 16c; Mild, quiet; Cordova, 18¼@19c; sales, none.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining quiet at 3¼@3¾c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 5⅝c; refined, quiet; standard A, 4 11-16c; confectioners' A, 4 11-16c; cut loaf, 5 7-16c; granulated, 4 13-16c.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Sugar cane quiet and rather easier; centrifugal Java, 13s; Muscovado, fair refining, 11s. Beet weak, with business at lower prices; October, 10s 9d; November, 10s.

Specie Movement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to $126,710 in gold and $624,-335 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $143,-648; silver, $19,511; dry goods, $2,528,702; general merchandise, $7,725,296.

FAIR DEMAND FOR STAPLES.

MANUFACTURED GOODS FIRM, WHILE FARM PRODUCTS TEND DOWNWARD.

DRY GOODS MOVED UPWARD.

Groceries Steady, Hardware Firm, and Grain Weak.

BUTTER AND EGGS FIRM, ACTIVE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

The situation in local mercantile circles has not changed materially during the week which closes to-day. There continues to be a satisfactory movement in some lines, but jobbers say there is still room for improvement. Manufactured articles are steady to firm, and in some departments show a disposition to advance, but the products of the farm show a remarkable declining tendency. This is true of grain and also of certain lines of garden produce. This irregularity in prices is apparent locally and reports from other centers indicate a similar condition throughout the country. One of the best barometers of the condition of trade is collections. Certain lines of business complain that collections are difficult, and while they are hopeful that collections will become easier, do not see any distinctive signs that such will result in the immediate future. In the dry goods market there is a fair demand for woolens and other seasonable goods, and during the week manufacturers have advanced prices in certain lines. In groceries the strong staple is sugar, and it continues to make fractional advances. Coffee is steady and a moderate volume is moving. The boot and shoe trade is very good, and the volume of trade now is much larger than at the corresponding time a year ago. The grain market is easy and inclined to sag on the slightest increase in receipts. No material advances are expected in oats or corn on account of the enormous yield of each. In hardware a good demand continues, but the activity of a few weeks ago is lacking. In the dairy line butter is firm and the demand is good for firsts, while cheese is dull and draggy. The egg market is active and higher prices must come in this market.

Country Produce.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 35@1 50 per bushel; lima, fancy, bags, 5@5¼c per lb; red kidney, $1 85@2 10 per bushel.

BERRIES—Cranberries, $2 50@2 75 per box; grapes, 17@18c per 9-lb basket; 4-lb baskets, 9@10c.

BUTTER—Creameries, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 22@23c; gathered cream creameries, 21@22c; fair to choice dairy rools, 14@15c; low grades, 6@8c.

CHEESE—New York, 8¾@9¼c; Ohio, new, 8@8½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; Ohio Swiss, 11@11½c; imported Swiss, 23 @24c; limburger, 10c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sweet apple, $2 50@3 50; crab apple, $5 00@6 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 16½@17c; ½c additional for candled stock; southern fresh, 16c.

GREEN APPLES—Fancy, $1 75@2 00 per barrel; choice, $1 50@1 75 per barrel; common, 75c@$1 00 per barrel.

HONEY—White clover, 16@18c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 10@12c per lb; hickory nuts, 40@50c per bushel; walnuts, 30@35c per bushel.

ONIONS—Prime yellow, per bushel, 35@ 45c; per barrel, $1 10@1 35; red, 75@$1 25, per barrel; Spanish, per crate, 90c@$1 00.

ORANGES—Florida, $3 50@4 00; fancy, $4 75@2 00; do. common to choice, $1 00@ 1 50; crates, $1 50@2 00; 6-basket carriers, $1 50@2 00; one-half bushel basket, 50c@ $1 00.

PEARS—Duchess, $3 50@4 00; fancy Sickel, $2 50@3 00 per barrel; ordinary, $1 50 @2 00.

PEAS—Green, bags, 98c@$1 05; split, $4 85 per barrel; Scotch, bags, 85@90c.

PEACHES—Fancy Delawares, $5 00@6 00; choice, $4 50@5 00; ½-bushel basket, 75c@ $1 00.

POTATOES—Sales on track, choice stock per bushel, 32@35c; per barrel, $1 00@ 1 10; Southern sweets, $1 50@2 00 per barrel; Jersey, $2 75@3 00; medium Jersey sweets, $1 25@1 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, choice heavy, 6½@6¾c per pair; ordinary lots, 45@ 50c; fowls, 60@65c per pair; ducks, 60@ 65c per pair; dressed ducks, 12@13c; dressed chickens, 12½@13½c; dressed turkeys, 14@14c.

SALT—No. 8, 85c per barrel;

ENTHUSIASM DEFIED RAIN.

THOUSANDS TURNED OUT TO GREET EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL DESPITE THE DOWNPOUR.

SOME CONVINCING FIGURES.

Clearly Shown That Governor McKinley Has Distorted Facts.

CHALLENGE THROWN OUT TO HIM.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MARION, O., Oct. 11.—The most terrific blow of ex-Governor Campbell's campaign was dealt to-day, when he produced the figures from the Ohio statutes to show that his declarations concerning the extravagance of the McKinley administration were true, and the declaration of the chief executive to the contrary was false and without foundation. He exhibited a statement giving the title of each bill, the page on which it is recorded in the journal, and the amount it calls for in bonds.

The ex-governor, at Columbus in his opening address, made the charge that the present administration had outdone all its predecessors in spending money. Governor McKinley came back at Caldwell with the statement that Campbell was in error, and declared that the expenditures were about $3,400,000. The next day Auditor of State Poe, a Republican official, in his figures made it about $9,000,000, a fact that created a great deal of comment. Ex-Governor Campbell called upon McKinley to withdraw his statement or stand convicted of public deception.

This has not been done, and this afternoon ex-Governor Campbell produced the figures. They show that instead of $3,400,000 the specific acts created an increase of debt of $6,200,000. Twenty-five special acts were quoted authorizing bonds without limit. Two alone from Cincinnati, as estimated by officials there, would increase it a million dollars. To this was to be added the indebtedness created by general law, so that the total was even greater than that quoted by Campbell at Columbus. Governor McKinley also asserted that all the debt had been voted for by the people. The figures of to-day showed that but a little over $1,000,000 had been thus authorized, or about one-sixth. After reading the list the speaker challenged the Republican leaders to controvert his statement, and called upon McKinley to either retract his denial or stand accused of deliberate deceit.

The meeting was held in the court house, which was jammed to suffocation. An immense outpouring had been arranged for, but a heavy rain kept the farmers at home. Despite this fact, the town was crowded with people. At Carey, Findlay, Galion and Crestline, where his train made stops, great crowds were at the depots to greet him. Almost in every instance they had bands, and kept the campaign air, "The Campbells Are Coming," alive in one unbroken wave of sound. At Crestline the railroad men compelled him to come out and make a speech, standing out in the rain while he addressed them.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 11.—(Special.)—The home of Senator Sherman to-night, in the midst of a blinding rain, gave ex-Governor Campbell a most enthusiastic reception. All arrangements had been made to make the meeting the greatest since the immense Tilden outpouring in 1876. Two thousand horsemen had promised to come, and special trains had been arranged for to cover a radius of 40 miles, so that a gathering of from 15,000 to 20,000 was confidently expected. The heavy rainfall destroyed all these bright prospects, but it did not entirely kill the enthusiasm of the Mansfield Democracy. In spite of the rain 5,000 men turned out and ploughed through the mud behind the bands.

With Hon. John B. Peaslee, candidate for lieutenant-governor, and Dr. James A. Norton, of Tiffin, the standard-bearer was escorted to the Memorial opera house, where nearly 3,000 people had jammed themselves into a shouting, cheering mass. Captain A. C. Cummings presided, and proclaimed that Richland county, under Democratic rule, was now entirely out of debt, and that there was $70,000 to the credit of taxpayers.

The speech of ex-Governor Campbell was in keeping with those delivered at Marion and Ottawa. To-morrow he speaks at Newark and Zanesville, the latter the place where the late convention of the Republican party was held.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 11.—(Special.)—The Democratic state committee announces that Governor Claude Matthews, of Indiana, will come to Ohio on October 29 and make two speeches a day for the rest of the campaign. Five governors and four ex-governors will have taken part in the Ohio campaign before it closes. The governors are McKinley, Hastings of Pennsylvania, Jackson of Iowa, MacCorkle of West Virginia and Matthews of Indiana. The ex-governors are Foraker and Campbell, Hill of New York, and Wilson of West Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—(Special.)—The total of the first day of registration to-day was 20,602; last year it was 19,491. The Republicans claim slight gains.

BUTLER IS READY FOR THEM.

It Will Warmly Welcome the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 13.—The Presbyterians of this thrifty city are completing their arrangements for the entertainment of the synod of Pennsylvania which convenes on next Thursday, and are fully awake to the fact that the coming synod is the largest, most distinguished and representative body that has favored this place.

This synod, comprising all the presbyteries in Pennsylvania, two in West Virginia, two in Mexico and one in western Africa, is next in importance to the general assembly. Including the members of the various boards and committee on synodical sustentation, there are 280 commissioners, representing about 1,100 churches, having 200,000 communicants.

Chairman F. W. Lowry, of the committee of entertainment, states that there will be at least 250 delegates in attendance. Among the many distinguished persons who will be here are General James A. Beaver, Hon. John Wanamaker and Rev. Dr. Worden, of Philadelphia, the two latter being the great leaders in Sunday school work. The meeting of the synod will be held in the Presbyterian church. Business of great importance will be transacted, not only effecting the Presbyterian church directly, but having in view the betterment of mankind throughout the world.

BEAVER VALLEY PROSPERITY.

Prospects for a Steady Run at the Different Factories Are Good.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Oct. 13.—The prospects for a good, steady run all the winter at the different factories of the Beaver valley are excellent. At this place all the factories are in active operation, with the exception of the nail and wire mill of the Consolidated steel company. That portion of the nail mill destroyed by fire a year ago is being rebuilt, and it is expected that both the nail and wire works will be in operation by November 1. The Morado bicycle company has gotten its new plant in active operation, and it is expected the first wheels will be completed this week. Of late several parties from Cleveland, New York and Pittsburg have been inspecting the large building occupied formerly by the Eclipse bicycle works, which removed to Elmira, N. Y., and it is thought that it will result in the buildings being occupied by another bicycle works. The Myers shovel company has just begun the erection of a large addition to the works, and the Union drawn steel company has just completed a large addition to its extensive plant.

At New Brighton a new shipping shed 170 feet long has just been completed at the hollow ware works of Dawes & Myler, and they contemplate other additions. The new plant of the Phoenix glass company at Monaco is rapidly nearing completion.

At Rochester yesterday the big planing mill firm of William Miller & Sons was awarded the contract for doing the hardwood finishings for the Fidelity life association's new building at Philadelphia. The contract foots up $100,000.

MORAHT IDENTIFIED.

His Shooting Himself Seems to Have Been a Very Sudden Freak.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 13.—The mystery surounding the Gounlds tunnel affair has been cleared up by the arrival of a Pittsburg sister of the would-be suicide, who says that his right name is Rudolph W. Moraht, and that he is a son of Rev. W. E. Moraht, a minister of Hamburg, Germany. He came to this country some time ago and purchased a farm near Hollidaysburg, Pa. He was unsuccessful and rented his farm and went on a visit to his brother at Los Angeles, Cal. The parties who had rented his farm failed to send him the rental, and he heard that they were allowing the property to get badly out of repair. He started back to Pennsylvania and disguised himself with the false beard in order to surprise his tenants. His carrying the Winchester is explained by the fact that he always carried a gun, having been a sharpshooter in the German army and being very fond of hunting. At times Moraht had been known to be somewhat demented, and was undoubtedly so when he shot himself. He said he heard people on the train talking about his false beard and he thought he was about to be arrested. He had no notion of killing himself until the train was in the tunnel, and then the idea struck him that it would be a good time to end all his troubles, and he shot. He is still in a precarious condition and is constantly watched, as he says he wants to die, and it is feared he may again try to end his life.

A CHICKEN SWINDLE.

How Some Confiding Ohio Farmers Were Badly Duped.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 13.—Two men, supposed to be from Cleveland, swindled a number of Wayne county farmers in a rather unusual way. They appeared in the northern part of the county, driving wagons each man had loaded with chicken crates. They wanted the best chickens that could be had, and agreed to pay half a cent per pound more than the market price. To the farmer who had chickens to sell they explained that as they had a very long drive to make they would not wait until the chickens were caught, but would allow the farmer to weigh them if he would have the coops close to the road so that they could load them without any time being lost. The farmers, of course, supposed that one of the fellows would come into the house and settle for the chickens. This they failed to do, and as a result quite a number have discovered that they were victimized by a very thin game.

Bellaire Glassworks Closed.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BELLAIRE, O., Oct. 12.—To-day Rodefer Bros.' glass works here were closed down for an indefinite period, caused by the members of local union No. 34, American flint glass workers, making a demand for 70 per cent in money and 30 per cent in script. Their former wages were 50 per cent in money and 50 per cent in script. Their demands are backed by the National American Flint Glass Workers' union. The strike, it is believed, will be of long duration. Over 200 people are idle.

Improvements at Brilliant.

BRILLIANT, O., Oct. 13.—The next few weeks will see marvelous changes and extensive improvements at the Brilliant mills. The muck rolls and furnaces will be ready to start next week. The 22-inch and 16-inch skelp mills are being put in, and an extensive addition will be built to the pipe mill. Contracts will be let soon for lap and butt weld furnaces, pipe rolls, threading and testing floors and machinery. The mines are being cleaned out and new entries are being driven and gotten ready for work.

Unity Among Lutherans.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 13.—The general council of the Evangelistic Lutheran church will make efforts to conclude the business to-morrow. In the Lutheran church in this city to-day the pulpits were filled by the members of council. The pulpits of Lutheran churches belonging to the general synod were filled by members of the general council for the first time since the two bodies separated years ago.

Miners Ordered Back to Work.

PHILLIPSBURG, Center County, Pa., Oct. 13.—The striking miners in the Clearfield region were on Friday ordered to resume work on Monday by William B. Wilson, master workman of the Independent Order of Knights of Labor. The strike was occasioned by the discharge of a number of miners for violation of certain rules. A committee will visit the operators during the week with a view to having the discharged men reinstated.

Church Corner-Stone Laid.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 13.—The corner-stone of the St. John's handsome new Catholic church was laid this afternoon with imposing ceremonies. Fully 10,000 people witnessed the services. Special trains brought hundreds of visitors from nearby towns. Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburg, officiated. Rev. Father McCarthy preached. The church will cost, when completed, about $100,000.

West Virginia Oil Region Murder.

CENTRAL, W. Va., Oct. 13.—During a quarrel last night over a game of cards at Elk Lick, commonly known as "Hell," six miles from here, in the Doddridge oil field, Mike McCartney drew a revolver and put four shots into Tom Dougherty, killing him almost instantly. The murderer is reported as having escaped, and no effort is being made to capture him. Both men were tool-dressers, and were drunk when the fatal quarrel commenced.

The African M. E. Conference.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 13.—The Pittsburg conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church held its session in the opera house here to-day. No business for the conference was transacted, and the services were very quiet, missionary work being discussed. Bishop Arnold was the principal speaker. To-morrow the regular work of the conference will again be taken up.

Akron Missionary Officers.

WARREN, O., Oct. 13.—The annual meeting of the Woman's home missionary society for the Akron district was held here last evening and to-day. The society elected Mrs. J. Herrick, of Akron, president; Mrs. Shoals, of Bedford, recording secretary; Mrs. G. F. Oliver, of Warren, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. L. H. Neff, of Cleveland, treasurer.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LEFT COLLEGE IN A BODY.

STUDENTS DESERT WESTMINSTER BECAUSE FRATERNITIES WERE TOLERATED.

TWO CRUEL HAZING CASES.

Two Fayette County Constables Charged With Serious Offenses.

LIVE NEWS FROM THREE STATES.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

NEW WILMINGTON, Pa., Oct. 12.—Westminster college here, the home of United Presbyterianism, has been prominently before the people during the past few days because of the recent hazing affair and the trouble arising therefrom. One week ago a body of nine or ten masked students endeavored to entice Mr. Erskin from his room to the athletic field, where they intended to haze him. Failing in this, they went boldly to his room and politely informed him of their intentions, soliciting his co-operation in the matter. As Mr. Erskin remonstrated, they took him bodily from his room and forced him to accompany them some distance from the house, when an external application of shoe blacking was vigorously applied. A few songs and dances completed the program got up for him.

But a more serious one was in store for the next man, Mr. Mabon, who was at that time calling on a young lady living in a more suburban part of the village. The hazers patiently waited Mabon's good-night, and pounced upon him when he was yet some distance from town. Although hazing at best is none too pleasant, yet Mabon seems to have been treated with unusual barbarity. Having tied his hands, he was thrown bodily over a fence, and was also struck several times about the head. The hazers then tried to induce him to sing sacred songs, but in this they failed.

The faculty immediately took the affair in hand, but as Mabon decided to bring suit, they will await the result before further action is taken. Mabon has always taken a prominent stand against Greek letter fraternities while in college, and he claims that the whole affair originated among fraternity men. Accordingly suit was brought against but four men, although he claims to know several others also.

There has existed here, for some time, an intense bitterness against fraternities, not only by a large number of students, but also by many of the townspeople, because such exist contrary, both to the laws and principles of the college. This affair caused anti-fraternity people to take immediate action, which they did by notifying the board of trustees that, unless active action as to fraternities was taken within 36 hours, they would all leave school.

Dr. McElree, president of the board of trustees, called a special meeting at once, to which 12 members responded. They were in session for more than six hours, but did not expel any of the so-called fraternity men, as sufficient evidence was not produced. However, assurance was given that effective measures would be taken for the rooting out of the fraternities. This action was not satisfactory to at least 25 of the students, who have already left the institution. Geneva college, Beaver Falls, and Hamilton college, New York, will probably get the majority of those who have left.

BATES APPEAL LOST.

He Will Now Go to the General Synod at Dayton, O., Next Year.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 12.—The appeal of Rev. W. H. Bates, the deposed minister of Johnstown, now in Philadelphia, was not sustained by the Pittsburg synod of Reformed Presbyterian churches when called up to-day. His attorney, Rev. Dr. Gerhart, gave notice of an appeal to the highest court of the church, the general synod, which meets next May in Dayton, O.

Rev. Dr. H. J. Rustenck addressed the synod in behalf of Calvin college, Cleveland, O. Rev. Dr. J. H. Stahr, president of Franklin and Marshall college, set forth the prosperous condition of that institution.

The committee on nominations presented candidates to fill vacancies on the different boards of the synod. The result of the election will probably be given out Monday. The committee on ministerial necrology reported the death of one minister during the year, Rev. James Grant, of Westmoreland. The synod adjourned until Monday.

MAY ENRICH THE STATE.

A Valuable Property at Altoona Without Lawful Heirs.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 12.—One of the important cases to be tried at the next term of civil court in this county is the suit of the state against Walter C. Bolt, administrator of Cyrus Bailey, late of Altoona. The issue is one to try whether or not the estate will escheat to the commonwealth. The attention of the state was called to the matter by John H. Brown, of Johnstown, who said that on March 29 last Mr. Bailey died at his home, 1006 Eighth avenue, this city, without direct heirs, and leaving an estate valued at about $27,000, and that the title rested in the commonwealth. Hon. J. D. Hicks was appointed escheator, and in the meantime the administrator took our letters. Mr. Hicks reported to court that Mr. Bailey died without issue, and that the parties claiming are not entitled to any share. On the petition and answer the court awarded an issue. The estate he left is variously estimated at from $23,000 to $30,000, consisting principally of Altoona real estate.

CONSTABLES IN TROUBLE.

A Quondam Prisoner Accuses Them of Assault and Battery.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 12.—Constable John Mossburg and Harvey Stickel, of Perry township, were arrested yesterday on a warrant from the office of Justice W. H. Miller, of this place. They are charged by Steve Reno with assault and battery. The defendants waived a hearing and gave bail for court before 'Squire W. H. Browneller, of Perryopolis. Reno's story is that a robbery had been committed in the neighborhood in which he lives, and Mossburg undertook to run down the thief. Mossburg had a suspicion that Reno knew something about the thief and undertook to force him to divulge. He alleges that Moasburg and Stickle took him away from his home, and when they got him down on the road a short distance drew a revolver and threatened terrible things if he didn't tell them what he knew of the theft. He insisted he knew nothing about the case and they let him go.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Mrs. Graffon Arrested at Butler on a Telegram From Denver.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 11.—Sheriff Campbell, of Butler, on a telegram from Denver, Col., to-day arrested Caroline Annie Graffon, daughter of William Kennedy, of Penn township, near here, on a charge of murder. Mrs. Graffon denied the charges, but accompanied the officer peaceably and she was put in the Butler jail, but was quickly released on a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Graffon is quite well known here. She is 30 years old and has resided in the west for years. Her late husband was killed some eight months ago, she says, by a burglar. He was a well-to-do jeweler, and after his death Mrs. Graffon remained in Colorado about six months, coming here on a visit six weeks ago, and expecting to remain during the winter.

Badly Hurt in a Runaway.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 12.—Hillis Rhodes, night agent at the Pennsylvania depot, Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Earnest Harry, prominent residents, were badly hurt last night while returning from the Orrville fair. The ladies were driving a horse drawing a small wagon filled with pictures and a lot of fancy articles. The horse ran off the road and collided with Mr. Rhodes's horse. The two ladies were badly hurt, and all the pictures were ruined. Mr. Rhodes had his breast-bone broken.

An Acquittal for Garitin.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HINTON, W. Va., Oct. 13.—The jury in the murder case of Osborne Garitin late last night returned a verdict of not guilty. Garitin stabbed J. H. Hudson to death at Newhope school house, January 10 last. This is the third trial. The first resulted in a hung jury, and the second in a verdict of manslaughter.

News From Three States.

Henry Conrod, aged 52 years, while on his way home from church at Wooster, O., yesterday, fell over dead.

The annual reunion of the 140th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be held at Monaca, Pa., on Tuesday.

Plans are said to have been completed for an Erie passenger station at Youngstown, O., costing from $60,000 to $75,000.

Daniel Courtney, who killed Frank Sweeney, at Beloit, O., has been released from custody on $500 bail. An acquittal is expected.

Suit has been entered at Youngstown, O., by George Boruitz against the Pennsylvania company for $20,000 damages for the loss of an arm and leg. Boruitz was struck by a train at a street crossing.

Coroner King, of Beaver county, Pa., has decided that May Brown, the Polish woman who died at the Beaver Valley hospital, presumably from abuse, had an abcess on the liver which caused her decease.

The employes of E. Graham's glass works at Brilliant, O., have gone out on a strike for an advance. They have been working for 25 per cent off. The works will shut down for several weeks, and if the scale is given anybody it will be to new workmen.

DESTRUCTION BY A CYCLONE.

IT SWEPT OVER A LARGE PART OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

In La Paz 184 Houses Were Wrecked, Four Persons Killed.

GUAYMAS, Mex., Oct. 10.—A cyclone swept over lower California early this week, which did an ormous amount of damage. At La Paz, which is the capital of Lower California, and located on the bay of that name, a tidal wave added to the destruction. In La Paz alone 184 houses were destroyed, 4 four lives lost and about 21 persons were wounded. Nineteen craft, including the American schooner Czar, partly loaded with dynamite, were beached, and a government cutter was sunk. Garden and orchards were washed away. An iron safe containing $5,500 in Mexican dollars was washed over half a mile away, but was rescued.

At San Jose del Cabo several houses were damaged, and gardens and orchards were destroyed. At Mazatlan many residences were damaged. Considerable damage was done at Playa Colorama. The customs house at Topolobampo was partly destroyed and the adjoining buildings were drenched. Many residences of the American colony were destroyed, and the remainder were more or less damaged.

Agiabampo was almost entirely destroyed. The whole country around Rivers Yaqui, Mayo and Fuerte were overflowed, and immense damage done. The sugar refineries at Aguila and Florida were totally destroyed. The cane fields were all washed away. There is no news from the towns of Fuerte and Altata. It was supposed great damage was done. Additional particulars are expected by the steamer Mazatlan, which is now due.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI—River stationary with 2 feet 11 inches. It has been on a stand for the past 24 hours. Weather clear and cold. There were two arrivals and two departures. Business dull.

LOUISVILLE—River falling, the marks at 6 o'clock showing 2 feet 4 inches in the canal, 4 inches on the falls and 2 feet 4 inches at the foot of the locks. No business. Weather clear and pleasant. The river is lower than it has been for many years and the prospects are that it will be still lower. Now that lock No. 4 is opened up again the Kentucky river packets will go through to Tyrone and Frankfort.

PARKERSBURG—River 2 feet and rising. Weather cloudy and colder. Little Kanawha and other tributaries rising.

WHEELING—River 1 foot 2 inches and stationary. Weather clear and cool.

OIL CITY—River 4 inches and stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

GREENSBORO—River 5 feet and stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

STEUBENVILLE—River 9 inches and stationary. Weather clear and cool.

WARREN—River 1-10 below low watermark. Weather clear and cool.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

Mrs. Cecil F. H. Alexander.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Alexander, the poetess, is dead. Mrs. Alexander was Miss Cecil Frances Humphreys, and was the wife of Rt. Rev. William Alexander, D. D., B. C. L., bishop of Derry and Raphoe. She was well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children" and "Poems on Old Testament Subjects."

Admiral Sir Lewis Jones.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Admiral Sir Lewis Jones is dead. Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, G. C. B., was a visitor and governor of Greenwich hospital. He was promoted from vice-admiral to admiral on July 14, 1871, and was on the retired list.

the doctors approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York

MILLIONS TIED UP IN BANKS.

HOW TREASURER JACKSON IS DEPRIVING THE PEOPLE OF THEIR MONEY.

STATE GETS NO INTEREST.

There Is $4,426,000 in the Hands of a Favored Few Persons.

WHY MEYERS SHOULD BE ELECTED

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—Some people have the misfortune of being unable to make an explanation that will explain to the entire satisfaction of everybody concerned. That seems to be the position in which State Treasurer Jackson has placed himself when he attempted to explain why, with $4,426,000 to his credit in his favorite banks, he still refuses to pay over to Philadelphia and other towns and cities the more than $2,000,000 due them for school purposes. Mr. Jackson says he is not required by law to pay it over until he choose to settle. This is true, but if it is also true that he is not getting any benefit from such a heavy deposit by way of interest, why should he postpone payment of a debt that is as legal as any obligation Mr. Jackson ever contracted in his private business?

The truth of the matter is that State Treasurer Jackson is so seldom at his official desk that he does not know or care to find out what goes on in his department, and when called upon can only make a statement that is known to every political leader and every man of finance to be both silly and contrary to all precedent. The state treasury has practically been in the hands of the present Republican candidate for state treasurer ever since Mr. Jackson took the office, and it is for that reason the following editorial extract from the Philadelphia "Press," an uncompromising Republican paper, has great significance:

"The refusal or failure of State Treasurer Jackson to pay to this city the balance of the school fund appropriation due at the end of last June is amazing. Naturally it is causing much adverse criticism of the state treasurer in the absence of any explanation from that official.

Is Anyone Drawing Interest.

"It has been boldly asserted that the reason the money has been withheld from the city so long after it was due, and in spite of City Treasurer Oellers's repeated requests that it be paid, is that it could be kept in favored banks here and there in the state, which would doubtless pay interest to somebody for it. Whether this be the reason or not Treasurer Jackson has certainly, by his delay, forced a renewed discussion of the familiar question of interest on the state moneys deposited in various banks. It has been talked over and done over many times without resulting in anything; but sooner or later something will be accomplished.

"There is something of a scandal in Pittsburg at this very time growing out of the payment of interest on public moneys to private parties, or, rather, to officials who have no right to receive it. If such is the practice with the state moneys—as has been often charged, and never, so far as we know, denied—sooner or later there must surely be scandal, if not worse. This is an era of reform, and all abuses of whatever nature must come under its influence. The state is carrying many millions in the shape of bank deposits all the time. Interest on this, even at a low rate, would bring the state quite a snug sum, and of course the state ought to have it."

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger," one of the fairest and most conservative Republican newspapers in the country, has carried on a vigorous warfare against the methods pursued at the state treasury department. In the course of an editorial on the subject of the school funds the "Ledger" says:

"This is not all of the city's money held by the state and drawing no interest for the state, though when turned over to the city it will produce interest. The city paid the state, in August, more than $1,000,000 on account of personal taxes, three-fourths of which is returnable. To swell the state balances in banks (drawing no interest for the state) no settlement is made on account of these taxes until the entire assessed amount has been paid, and in order to get a return of its share the city must advance the money to pay the taxes in full.

Owes Philadelphia $1,000,000.

"This will be done in a short time, and then under its own rulings the state treasury will owe the city nearly a million dollars in addition to the school appropriation. Would it not be well for the treasurer to get the school appropriation out of the way in view of this impending obligation?

"The demands upon the treasury may have been heavy, but they are just demands, and as long as there is a balance of $4,400,000 on hand, mostly belonging to cities and counties, this large balance should be distributed. It may also be true that the state's money is safe in the banks selected as places of deposit, but it would surely be quite as safe if used to satisfy the obligations already due. As to State Treasurer Jackson's explanation that the moneys of the state must be handled with regard to the interests of all localities, and that there is no disposition to discriminate for or against any section, we fail to understand the remark. We note that there are a great number of banks having small deposits, but also that four banks in Pittsburg hold $1,311,000, five banks in Philadelphia $1,145,000, and eight banks and trust companies in Harrisburg $1,067,000, making a total of $3,523,000 held in three cities out of a total of $4,426,000, and also that more than one-half of the whole amount ($2,500,000) is held by six banks. The plain fact of the matter is that the state, instead of paying out moneys to cities and counties promptly, holds millions of dollars in bank, and does not derive a cent of interest from the deposits, and that this is very bad policy, to say the least of it."

It will be noticed that the "Ledger" does not positively say that the state funds in the favored banks do not bear interest. The "Ledger" and the "Press" both know that it has been the custom of favored banks to pay interest on state fund deposits, though that interest does not come to the state.

State Treasurers Grow Rich.

It is a fact known to almost everybody that every man who went into the office of state treasurer came out wealthy, and it was not on his salary of a few thousand dollars. Time and time again it has been charged that the funds of the state have been hoarded in banks at election time, and that the interest brought was used for campaign purposes. No one ever denied these charges.

Will the people longer submit to this system of handling the funds of the state for the benefit of their salaried servants? Is it not the time now to make the reform? You can't do it by electing as state treasurer the man who is now deputy, and who is open to the charge of devoting the value of the state funds to further his own particular ends. The man who is the Republican candidate for state treasurer is practically state treasurer now. His chief is seldom at the office, and he is in complete charge. Under the present conditions, can people of this great commonwealth conscientiously cast their votes for him? This is the question that is agitating the public mind at the present time.

It has indeed been a most vexatious question, but the solution is clear: With a man of the character of Hon. Benjamin F. Meyers, the voters of Pennsylvania have a candidate they may be proud of, and in whom they can place the most implicit confidence. Will they elect him and put an end to the irregular and dangerous methods of the present system of the state treasury? We shall see.

CAPTURED ANOTHER CRUISER.

Cuban Rebels Mutiny With Success on the Water.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—The insurgents have captured in Santiago bay a merchant steamer which had been equipped as a man-of-war by Spain. The crew in charge were disarmed and were then liberated.

Julie Kelly, Angelta Mayo and a cart driver named France have been detected in the act of remitting ammunition to the insurgents. Five firemen have also joined the insurgents.

The excitement and bad feeling of the Spaniards against the American government and people increases. One frequently hears talk like this:

"After we put down the Cuban insurrection we will invade Florida with 100,000 men, conquer it and oblige Uncle Sam to pay us $500,000,000 for allowing filibustering expeditions to be fitted out against a peaceful and friendly nation like Spain."

In case of riot in this city, which is not considered far off, the Americans would be first attacked. The bull-fighting people are indeed fearful in their frenzy.

Silence is preserved as regards the latest fighting at Las Villas. The people of the interior are afraid to write truthful accounts of the war, as the mails are not respected by the government. Persons to whom such correspondence is addressed are promptly imprisoned, and all steps are taken to trace the writers.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—Sylvester Scovel, son of Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel, president of Wooster university, and for some time manager of the Cleveland athletic club, left yesterday for Cuba, where he goes under contract to the revolutionists to act as instructor in cavalry drill at a handsome salary. Mr. Scovel was a member of Troop A, the crack cavalry company of Ohio, and is an expert horseman and swordsman, as well as an all-round athlete.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Havana correspondent of the "Times" says that over 100 persons were drowned in the flood which followed the recent hurricane in the Vuelta Abajo district. The dispatch also reports that the rebels declare that they have positive orders not to fight, but to disperse immediately after they are attacked.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 13.—Passengers arriving from Cuba to-night report that a band of 300 men at Melana Del Sur, 30 miles from Havana, went out Friday under one Bettancourt. General Sureuz Valdez with 1,600 men on Thursday engaged 1,300 insurgents under Layas and Nunez. The conflict resulted in a drawn battle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—No official utterance could be obtained to-day regarding the statement contained in the Washington dispatch to the New York "World" that Secretary Olney had intimated to the Spanish government that Spain will be held responsible for anything that may occur through failure of the authorities at Havana to recognize Consul-General Williams as a diplomatic agent. Secretary Olney declined to discuss the subject. The Spanish minister, Senor de Lome, is out of the city.

DURANT GOT CONFUSED.

Admitted, However, He Asked Graham for Notes of the Lecture.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—After a three days' ordeal Theodore Durant to-day left the witness stand. While testifying to-day the prisoner became badly confused at times, notleeably so when examined in regard to the interview that he had with Gilbert F. Graham, a fellow-student, at the city prison, when the prosecution claims Durant asked Graham to furnish him with a copy of the notes of Dr. Heney's lecture, remarking: "If I had those notes I would be able to prove an alibi."

Durant, in his dogged way, denied absolutely that he made such a declaration, but finally admitted that he asked him to furnish the notes at the advice of his attorneys, who instructed him to get the notes from students of his class and compare them with his own.

District Attorney Barnes again forced Durant to deny that he had written a statement of his case and inclosed it in an envelope to his attorneys with the instructions "to open it if he was convicted and to return it if he was not convicted." Several specimens of Durant's handwriting were introduced in evidence for the purpose of comparing them with the writing on the wrapper in which the rings of Blanche Lamont were mailed to her aunt, Mrs. Noble.

After Durant was excused Charles T. Lenahan, who was said to have been mistaken for Durant by Pawnbroker Oppenheim, was recalled to the stand for further examination. Little progress had been made, however, when court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

PREFERS TO STAY IN JAIL.

Ex-Principal of a College in Fear of Assassination.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—Darnley Beaufort, the deposed principal of Gethsemane college, near Bardstown, Ky., was arrested in this city yesterday and is now in jail. The police have been searching for Beafort for some time, but were unable to locate him. He says he has been in Louisville and New Albany all the time, however. Upon news of Beaufort's arrest here a warrant was sworn out by J. L. Deppen, a clothier, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Beaufort in August last gave Mr. Deppen a check for $100 on the Marion national bank, which was protested. His case was called in the police court to-day, but was continued until October 29.

An officer from Bardstown arrived in the city to-day with two warrants for Beaufort's arrest, charging him with committing nameless offenses upon two boys who attended Gethsemane college. Beaufort refused to give bail in the Deppen case, claiming that he would be re-arrested and taken to Bardstown, where he said he was afraid he would be assassinated by his enemies, and he thought it would be safer for him to remain in the Louisville jail. He claims that he will be able to clear himself of all the charges against him at the proper time. In the Bardstown cases bail was fixed at $2,000 each.

FRANCE'S RECOGNITION.

Medals Will Be Awarded the Soldiers in Madagascar.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The minister of war, General Zurlinden, received a dispatch from Majanga to-day, conirming the news of the capture of Antananarivo, capitol of the Island of Madagascar, by the French, under General Duchesne. After a brilliant action Antananarivo was occupied on September 30. Peace negotiations were successfully concluded the next evening. General Metzinger, the second in command of the French forces, was appointed governor of Antananarivo. President Faure has officially thanked General Duchesne and his army, and appointed the general a grand officer of the legion of honor. Medals will be given the troops.

A protectorate will be established over the Island of Madagascar. The Queen Ranavalona III. will be retained, but the prime minister, her husband, Rainilairivony, will be transported.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

TO UTILIZE COAL DUST.

Edison Has Two Plans for Making It Profitable.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—While Thomas A. Edison, Westinghouse's only great rival, was in Philadelphia inspecting local electric works to-day he made these significant remarks to an interviewer:

"I have been experimenting for some time in the conversion of culm or coal dust into electricity, and have found that it can be done. The hitherto useless culm banks (coal dust) in the coke regions can be converted directly into electricity in the ordinary way and transmitted to this city in the shape of alternating currents, and then transmitted and distributed by means of local companies for light, heat and power throughout the city. It is only a matter of time and the securing of sufficient capital to push the work when this scheme will be completed and in operation.

"There is another plan now on foot to utilize the culm banks. W. S. Andrews, of the New York steam heating company, has formed a company, with several million dollars to back it, which proposes to pump the culm to Philadelphia. The idea is to have a pipe line laid from the coal regions to this city. The coal dust will be mixed with water and pumped through these pipes. On reaching the terminal in Philadelphia the water will be drained off and the dust compressed into 'bricketts.' These bricks should be sold much cheaper, and will burn as well as the coal."

EASTERN COAST STORM.

Rainfall at Boston Over Five Inches in 30 Hours.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—A wind and rain storm which struck Boston shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon developed unexpected severity during the night, and to-day the city has received the worst drenching in many days. The storm extends all along the New England coast north of Cape Cod. At 7 o'clock this morning the wind had reached a maximum velocity of 44 miles an hour. Up to 8 o'clock to-night 5.22 inches of rain had fallen in this city since yesterday noon, which is more than the total rain fall here since the first day of July. In 12 hours, from 8 o'clock this morning until 8 o'clock to-night 3.22 inches fell, which is very near the record. No very serious casualties had been reported up to sundown to-day.

The upper harbor is filled with shipping, and most of the vessels have dragged during the day, and in one or two cases the assistance of a tug was necessary to bring them to a place of safety.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fred B. McFeely	Pittsburg
Nancy Morgan Kennedy	Pittsburg
Diedrich P. Klindworth	Allegheny
Adele Buntrock	Allegheny
Hudson D. Brush	Allegheny
Fronie Young	Allegheny
Albert M. Burnis	Pittsburg
Katie Willard	Pittsburg
Harry Bridgman	New Kensington
Maude Cochran	Wheeling, Va
John Hagerty	Pittsburg
Margaret McDonald	Pittsburg
Frank A. Schuman	Pittsburg
Crissie A. Crawford	Pittsburg
Wilbert C. Murray	Braddock
Mamie Hood	Homestead
John Mangold	Allegheny
Maggie Tallent	Allegheny
James M. Wandless	Sheridan
Carrie Cromlish	Pittsburg
Patrick H. Sullivan	Pittsburg
Hannah Geary	Pittsburg
William J. Daly	Agnew
Katie Butler	Duquesne
James S. Cowan	Crafton
Letitia D. White	Pittsburg
William F. Sayre	Pittsburg
Maud Camp	McKees Rocks
Geo. Piper	Jeannette
May Dougherty	Pitcairn
Ora V. Miller	Akron, O
Jessie Morette	Pittsburg
Albert C. Moffitt	Brownsville
Lulu Durbin	Brownsville
Wm. McConnell	Allegheny
Hannah Dolan	Allegheny
William H. Gordon